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CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 15 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Niger to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, the text of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 1 to 8 July 1990 (annex I), and the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 July 1990 (annex II).

(Signed) Moumouni DJERMAKOYE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.



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CM/Res.1272 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 July 1990,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and the 54th Session of the Liberation Committee, as well as the briefings by AHS and PAC on the current developments inside South Africa,

Cognisant of the fact that the limited policy measures announced by President F. W. De Klerk of the racist Pretoria Régime on 2 February 1990 were a direct result of internal and international pressure, especially the armed struggle, economic sanctions and political isolation,

Noting with deep concern that the institutionalized political pillars of apartheid have not been abolished and are still intact,

Gravely concerned over the growing brutal repression, continued incarceration of political prisoners and political trials of opponents of apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the continued murderous activities of hit squads of the racist régime, internally and externally, against opponents of apartheid,

Noting further with grave concern the growing military co-operation between the racist Pretoria régime and some countries and regions such as Zionist Israel, Chile and Taiwan,

Indignant at decisions by some countries to lift or relax sanctions and other forms of pressure against South Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the growing determination of the oppressed and dispossessed People of South Africa to rid themselves of the scourge of apartheid and establish a democratic, non-racial and unitary state,

Recalling the Harare Declaration on the Question of South Africa adopted by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa in Harare, Zimbabwe on 21 August 1989,

Further recalling the Declaration on apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Sixteenth Special Session in December 1989:

1. CONDEMNS the continued incarceration of political leaders and activists, as well as the growing brutal repression perpetrated by the racist régime;

2. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the massacre of the Chand family of the PAC in Botswana and the parcel bomb attack which seriously injured Michael Lapsley of the ANC in Zimbabwe;

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3. NOTES WITH SATISFACTION efforts by the National Liberation Movements, internal and international progressive forces to intensify the struggle and mobilise support for the elimination of apartheid;

4. COMMENDS the African National Congress for its statemanlike initiative in calling for talks with the Pretoria régime aimed at clearing obstacles to genuine negotiations;

5. CALLS UPON opponents of apartheid in South Africa to form a broad united front and demonstrate unity of purpose and concerted action in order to thwart efforts by the racist régime to undermine the struggle for the ultimate elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic and unitary South Africa;

6. FURTHER CALLS FOR increased assistance to the National Liberation Movements to facilitate their re-establishment in South Africa and to enhance their pursuit of the struggle;

7. REITERATES Africa's preference to end the apartheid system through genuine negotiations as provided for in the Harare Declaration and the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences on Southern Africa;

8. FURTHER REITERATES Africa's determination, in the absence of a negotiated settlement, to continue to support the legitimate struggle of the oppressed People of South Africa, including the armed struggle;

9. STRONGLY URGES the international community to maintain and intensify sanctions and other forms of international pressure against the racist Pretoria régime in order to compel it to eradicate apartheid and AFFIRMS that any relaxation of pressure now is in violation of the Declaration on apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa of the 16th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

10. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Hungary for establishing diplomatic relations with the Pretoria régime and CALLS UPON Hungary to urgently re-consider this decision;

11. FURTHER CONDEMNS the migration of some Eastern Europeans to apartheid South Africa;

12. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the growing military and nuclear co-operation between the racist Pretoria régime and Zionist Israel, as well as that régime's military co-operation with Chile and Taiwan and accordingly CALLS FOR the strict observance of the United Nations Arms Embargo Against South Africa as demanded in Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

13. CALLS ON the OAU Member States to adopt a united and concerted position and continue with the complete isolation of the racist régime as well as the maintenance of sanctions and other forms of pressure until apartheid is eradicated.

CM/Res.1273 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON FRONTLINE AND OTHER NEIGHBOURING STATES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 July 1990,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and the Fifty-fourth Ordinary Session of the Liberation Committee on the Situation in the Frontline and other Neighbouring States,

Gravely concerned over the continuing volatile situation in Southern Africa engendered by the obnoxious system of apartheid,

Fully aware of the huge sacrifices which the Frontline States continue to make in the course of the struggle for the total liberation of Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Namibian independence process:

1. WELCOMES Namibia's independence as a victory for Africa's collective efforts and the struggle of the People of Namibia against colonialism and apartheid and CONGRATULATES His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma on his unanimous election as first President of the Republic of Namibia;

2. COMMENDS the Frontline and other Neighbouring States for their support to Namibia until its accession to independence and their continued sacrifices and support to the People of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against apartheid and colonialism;

3. COMMENDS the United Nations for its central role in Namibia's independence process, and the international community as a whole for its firm commitment and support;

4. CALLS UPON the United Nations and the international community at large to continue extending all-round assistance to the new nation of Namibia to enable it to consolidate the institutions of Government and ensure security and economic development in the country;

5. REAFFIRMS that Walvis Bay and the islands off mainland Namibia constitute an integral part of the territory of Namibia whose southern borders extend into the Orange River;

6. CONDEMNS the racist Pretoria Régime for its continued acts of aggression, intimidation, destabilization and blackmail against the Frontline and other Neighbouring States, and demands an immediate end to the Pretoria régime's support to puppet groups in Angola and Mozambique;

7. REITERATES its appeal to the international community to support efforts by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique to bring about reconciliation and normalization of life in the two countries;

8. FURTHER REITERATES its appeal to the international community to increase financial and material assistance to the Frontline and other Neighbouring States to enable them to withstand South Africa's acts of aggression, intimidation, blackmail and destabilization.

CM/Res.1274 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE ROOT-CAUSES OF THE AFRICAN REFUGEE PROBLEM

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 July 1990,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the root-causes of the refugee problem in Africa and taking into consideration observations and remarks made by the various delegations during the debate,

Gravely alarmed by the steadily deteriorating refugee situation in Africa,

Noting that both the apartheid policy in South Africa and the destabilization activities of the Pretoria régime in Southern Africa, as a whole, continue to be one of the main root-causes of population displacement in the southern part of Africa,

Noting further that human and peoples' rights abuses, inter-state and intra-state conflicts coupled with other manifestations of intolerance in Africa, in general, are among the principal factors behind asylum-seeking,

Recalling that acts of interference in the internal affairs of other Member States can also result in cases of refugee influxes and displacement of persons,

Mindful of the fact that Africa's situation of 5 million refugees and 12 million displaced persons is the worst in the world today, especially in the case of women, children, the aged and the disabled,

Recognizing that the current gap between the assessed needs of refugees and the resources internationally available for refugee work in Africa is wide,

Convinced that voluntary repatriation constitutes a durable solution to the problem of refugees in Africa,

Convinced further that the elimination of the root-causes of the refugee problem would provide a comprehensive solution to this phenomenon:

1. TAKES NOTE with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report (DOC/CM/1605 (LII) Rev.1) on root-causes of the refugee problem in Africa, and ENDORSES the recommendations contained therein*;

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* Somalia entered reservation.

2. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General in collaboration with the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and any other relevant institution, to promote at regional levels sensitization campaigns on the instances of refugees and displaced persons with a view to eliminating the root-causes of refugees;

3. APPEALS to the international community to maintain pressure against South Africa until the apartheid system is totally and completely eradicated;

4. CALLS UPON Member States to translate into action their collective and individual commitment to the defence and protection of human and peoples' rights and to the peaceful settlement of internal and inter-state conflicts, and to continue respecting the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and that of the United Nations;

5. COMMENDS Member States that have so far ratified the 1951 United Nations Convention on Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention on Refugees, as well as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and APPEALS, once again, to those Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying these humanitarian international instruments, as soon as possible, and adhere to all their provisions;

6. COMMENDS Member States which have established national commissions and bodies for co-ordinating all assistance to refugees and APPEALS to other Member States to establish such legal institutions with a view to further increasing the attention and assistance to refugees;

7. CALLS UPON the international community to redouble its efforts in providing both material assistance and moral support to the OAU and its constituent Member States in promoting lasting solutions to the African refugee problem, especially tackling its root-causes and facilitating therefore voluntary repatriation.

CM/Res.1275 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the OAU Secretary-General on the situation in Southern Africa,

Having heard the statement on the Peace and National Reconciliation Process in Angola, made by the Head of the Angola Delegation,

Guided by the principle of the OAU Charter and the common determination of all the Member States to contribute to the promotion of peace, freedom and socio-economic progress of the continent:

1. COMMENDS the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its peace efforts and EXPRESSES SATISFACTION as new developments in the peace process with the establishment of direct contacts between the Government of Angola and UNITA;

2. VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNS the continued interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, particularly the supply of military equipment and other facilities by the United States of America and South Africa;

3. CALLS ON the international community to bring pressure to bear on the Administration of North America and the Government of South Africa to cease all support to UNITA so as to facilitate the on-going direct contacts aimed at creating the conditions conducive to the establishment of lasting peace in Angola;

4. APPEALS to all African States and particularly the neighbouring states of Angola to assist in promoting the conditions conducive to lasting peace in Angola.

CM/Res.1276 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the situation in the Middle East as contained in Document CM/1607 (LII), of the Council of Ministers,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations, and the common determination of the African and Arab peoples,

Bearing in mind the successive resolutions adopted previously by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers of OAU on the situation in the Middle East,

Noting with deep concern that in spite of the many resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council and the Organization of African Unity urging Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, not only has Israel persistently refused to comply with these resolutions, but continues to pursue its occupation and expansionist policy,

Reaffirming that the violation by Israel of the territories of its neighbours and of the other Arab countries, their airspace and territorial waters poses a threat to international peace and security,

Noting with deep indignation that the complicity between the Zionist régime of Israel and the Apartheid régime of South Africa is aimed at perpetrating acts of terrorism and pursuing the repression of Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied territories, on the one hand, and the majority of the black population of South Africa on the other:

1. REAFFIRMS all previous resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers of the OAU and EXPRESSES ITS FULL SUPPORT to the Arab countries, victims of Israeli aggression, and to the Palestinian people in their just struggle to recover their rights and their occupied territory;

2. EMPHASISES the identity of the struggle waged by the Arab and African peoples and the need for caution against the total collusion between the Tel-Aviv Government and the racist régime of Pretoria, especially as regards nuclear armament and the serious threat to security and peace;

3. PAYS A GLOWING TRIBUTE to the Lebanese people for their heroic resistance to external aggression; APPEALS to the Lebanese people to effect a reconciliation so as to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon; DEMANDS the withdrawal of Israel forces from South Lebanon, in conformity with Security Council Resolution 425; CALLS FOR the implementation of the TAFF Agreement and ENCOURAGES all other peace initiatives in Lebanon;

4. CALLS FOR continued efforts for the restoration of a global and lasting peace between Iraq and Iran in conformity with Security Council Resolution 598 (1987) as a comprehensive peace plan;

5. REAFFIRMS the declaration CM/ST.22 (XLIII) and AHG/DEC.2 (XXII) of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the American aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and CONDEMNS the new American threats to use force against Libya, DENOUNCES the economic embargo against it, DEMANDS the lifting of that embargo and REAFFIRMS its solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

6. SUPPORTS the initiative of His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Current Chairman of the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government to make the Middle East a zone free of any weapon of mass destruction;

7. SUPPORTS the efforts exerted to convene the International Conference for Peace in the Middle East, in pursuance of the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, with the participation, on an equal footing, of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, and the parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian People;

8. DEMANDS the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and CONSIDERS NULL and VOID any measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories aimed at changing their characteristics and over-exploiting their resources;

9. REQUESTS all States, international organizations and investment institutions to refrain from providing Israel with any form of support in its practices on those territories and engaging in any co-operation relations with this country, likely to enable it to illegally exploit the resources of these territories and DEMANDS that Israel put an end to its acts of violation;

10. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to follow up the evolution of the situation in the Middle East and report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.

CM/Res.1277 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Question of Palestine as contained in Document CM/1584 (LI),

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and the joint struggle against Zionism and racism for the attainment of freedom and peace,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous sessions of the Council of Ministers and those adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the Question of Palestine,

Further recalling all resolutions of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement on the Question of Palestine,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in order to recover their territories and exercise their full national rights,

Following with attention the Palestinian popular uprising "INTIFADA", in the occupied territories in order to put an end to the Israeli occupation and attain the inalienable national rights for the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of their independent State with Jerusalem as its capital,

Commencing the honourable stand taken by the African States, Members of the Security Council at its session held in Geneva,

Noting with deep concern the acts of systematic state terrorism practised by Israel against the Palestinian people and their leaders both in and outside the occupied territories,

Noting further the alliance between the Zionist Régime of Israel and the racist régime in South Africa, both pursuing a terrorist policy aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian occupied territories on the one hand, and the people of South Africa on the other:

1. REAFFIRMS all previous resolutions and recommendations adopted by various sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers of the OAU on the Question of Palestine;

2. HAILS the resistance of the Palestinian Arab people to Israeli occupation, the intensification of the Palestinian people's uprising in the face of the brutal repression perpetrated by the Israeli authorities as well as the sacrifices made by the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, in order to recover their inalienable rights to return to their homeland, to recover their property in Palestine, to self-determination without outside interference and the establishment of their independent and sovereign state with Jerusalem as capital;

3. DEMANDS that Israel withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all the occupied Palestinian territories, and CALLS ON the UN to take all the necessary measures to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories, and secure international protection for the people through the presence of international forces to facilitate the return to a global and just peace in the region;

4. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the continued inhuman acts perpetrated by Israel against the citizens of occupied Palestinian and Arab territories such as mass deportation and detention, slaughter of women and children, destruction of homes, confiscation of lands and property and the desecration of holy places. It exhorts international organizations to intervene in order to put an end to tense inhuman acts which constitute a flagrant violation of human rights in Palestine;

5. EXPRESSES ITS TOTAL SUPPORT for the legitimate heroic popular uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, and CALLS ON Member States to provide the PLO with all forms of assistance to enable it to intensify this popular uprising;

6. SUPPORTS the efforts being made to convene an international Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the UN with the participation on equal footing of the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council and all the parties concerned, including the PLO;

7. REAFFIRMS ITS SUPPORT for the Palestinian initiative for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

8. APPEALS to the United States of America to resume the dialogue with PLO, since this catalogue constitutes a vital factor in the peace process in the Middle East;

9. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the expansionist settlement policies pursued by Israel in occupied Palestine, including Jerusalem, and especially the immigration and settlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied Arab territories;

10. EXHORTS all States to refrain from granting credits of any other form of assistance to the Israeli Government likely to facilitate the settlement of migrants in Palestine and occupied Arab territories. It requests that these illegal settlements be stopped, existing settlements be dismantled and an international machinery be set up to monitor and expose Israeli activities in this area;

11. URGES the Soviet Union and the USA, in view of their declared positions, and the international community to do everything possible to prevent the settlement of migrant Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

12. CALLS FOR the convening of an Islam/Christian meeting including the Vatican, oriental churches and others in order to protect and preserve the identity of the Holy city as well as its religious, historical and demographic aspects;

13. CALLS ON the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to follow up the developments of the Palestinian Question and submit a report thereon to the forthcoming Session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1278 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE REFUGEE SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 July 1990,

Having considered the Activity Report of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees (CM/1606 (LII)),

Deeply concerned with the persistent problem of refugees in Africa and the alarming deterioration of the living conditions of the refugees, particularly the most vulnerable groups such as women, children, the disabled and the aged,

Aware that the serious situation arising from Africa's problem of refugees and displaced persons, currently estimated at 5 million and 12 million, respectively, places a heavy social and economic burden on the countries affected by the presence of these uprooted persons,

Noting with grave concern the diminishing resources available to refugees in Africa,

Expressing gratitude to the countries of asylum for the great sacrifice they are making in providing asylum for refugees in the spirit of African solidarity and traditional hospitality,

Convinced that Africa, with her current socio-economic problems, cannot solve this distressing problem alone without the assistance of the international community,

Recognizing that continued efforts of the UNHCR, governmental and non-governmental organizations together with other members of the international community, in giving assistance to African refugees:

1. COMMENDS the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees and TAKES NOTE with great concern of the useful report presented on the situation of refugees in Africa;

2. CONGRATULATES all Member States of the OAU which have been extending assistance and granting asylum to refugees in Africa, together with those countries of origin that have made possible and facilitated the voluntary repatriation of their citizens living in exile, in close collaboration with international organizations especially UNHCR;

3. APPEALS to other Member States concerned to consider creating the necessary conducive political atmosphere in order to enable the voluntary repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin to take place;

4. CALLS UPON UNHCR to continue to promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees in accordance with its universal mandate, principles and practices whenever conditions permit;

5. CALLS FURTHER UPON Member States, the UNHCR and such other Organizations, national or international, as may be involved in refugee work in Africa, to give special attention to the plight of vulnerable categories of refugees, namely, women, children, the aged and the disabled;

6. REQUESTS Member State concerned to consider holding whenever possible, meetings and exhibitions at national and regional levels for the purpose of focusing on all issues relating to the presence of refugees in the region, with a view to working out lasting solutions to the problems at hand;

7. REQUESTS FURTHER the OAU Secretary-General, in collaboration with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the African Groups in Geneva and New York, and the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees to explore, after evaluating the results of the first two international conferences, the possibility of convening a Third International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and report back to Council in its Fifty-fourth Ordinary Session;

8. ACCEPTS, in principle, and with profound gratitude the kind offer of the Government of the Sudan to host, following consultations with the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees, one of its sessions for the purpose of sensitizing the general public of the plight of refugees;

9. EXPRESSES ITS HIGH APPRECIATION to the UNHCR for its contribution in alleviating the plight of African refugees and REQUESTS it to give adequate attention to the African region in drawing up and in implementing its programmes of assistance;

10. COMMENDS the International Community, for the humanitarian assistance it has continued to render to refugees and displaced persons as well as to countries of asylum, and APPEALS to the donor community to increase its resources towards assisting refugees in Africa, to match the magnitude of the problem.

CM/Res.1279 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON ARREARS OF CONTRIBUTION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 July 1990,

Considering the provisions of Article XXIII of the Charter,

Considering the provisions of Articles 96 and 97 of the Financial Rules and Regulations,

Having studied the serious situation engendered by Arrears of Contribution,

Aware of the fact that this persistent situation is severely affecting the smooth functioning of the Organization,

Considering the extreme gravity of the situation as reflected in the Report of the Sub-Committee on Outstanding Contributions (Doc. CM/1609 (LII) Rev.1),

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to pay their contributions:

1. APPEALS to all Member Stateas with arrears of contribution to take all necessary and immediate action to honour their commitments to the Organization;

2. ADOPTS the following measures to remedy the serious situation arising from accumulated arrears of contributions:

   (a) the Secretariat should, during the preparation of its budget, make objective, genuine and rational evaluation of the actual expenses of the Organization, so as to ensure that in future the budgets to be adopted take into consideration the financial ability of Member States and the real absorption capacity of the Organization;

(b) in future, the regular budgets of the Organization should be kept within a ceiling growth rate of 10 per cent, in relation to the actual expenditure of the previous financial year, save in exceptional cases of expenditure relating to specific programmes, which had not been taken into account when calculating the ceiling growth rate;

(c) the expenditure of the 1989/90 financial year will serve as a reference for the implementation of the above provisions;

(d) in addition to the application of Article 97 of the Financial Rules and Regulations which stipulates that "Any OAU Member State with an outstanding contribution of the Budget of the Organization in accordance with its obligations as enacted in the Charter, shall not participate in either the vote or OAU decisions if the amount of its arrears is equal to or in excess of the contribution due by such State for the two (2) complete financial years ended", defaulting Member States shall be deprived of:

- the right to speak at OAU meetings;

- the right to present candidates for OAU posts (e.g. political appointees and other officials);

- the right to present candidates for OAU decision-making bodies (offices, commissions, committees, etc. ...);

(e) for the purpose of applying the above sanctions, a Credentials Committee whose terms of reference and mode of operation will be determined by the Council of Ministers, shall be set up;

(f) the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Financial and Budgetary Matters will submit the Draft Rules of Procedure of the Credentials Committee to the Fifty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers;

(g) the usual procedure of requesting Member States to honour their commitments by letters from the Secretariat and the OAU Current Chairman and by reminders from the Secretary-General in the course of his visits to Member States, will be maintained;

(h) Member States concerned have five years to pay up their arrears of contribution as at 31 May 1990;

(i) Member States concerned have one year as from the adoption of these measures by the Fifty-second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers to send their payment schedule to the Secretariat.

CM/Res.1280 (LII) Rev.1

RESOLUTION ON CIVIL AVIATION SECURITY

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the OAU Specialized Agencies, Document CM/1591 (LII) Part IV, Chapter III,

Recalling the Declaration of General Policy in the Field of Civil Aviation adopted in accordance with Resolution CM/Res.304 (XXXV),

Recognizing that the technical progress made in the field of civil aviation has led to the attainment of a high level of security and standardization,

Noting that international civil aviation is threatened by a new form of danger which was not envisaged during the drafting in 1944 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, namely, act of violence against civil aviation safety, use of force, illegal seizure of aircraft and acts of sabotage,

Convinced that the integrated nature of international air transport accounts for the dimension of the problem posed by the criminal acts of violence which, given their special characteristics, exceed geographical or political limits,

Concerned over the recent events, manifested in the increasing tendency for sabotage of civil aircraft and which therefore requires that the international community accords the greatest attention to all acts of unlawful interference in civil aviation,

Noting with satisfaction the conclusions and the recommendations of the Special Session on the effectiveness of aviation security services in African airports, convened by the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) in cooperation with the African Airlines Association (AFRAA) in Nairobi, Kenya, in January 1990,

Aware of the role being played by air transport in the social and economic development of each Member State and in the promotion of Inter-African Trade for the achievement of collective self-reliance:

1. DECIDES to endorse the Nairobi Declaration on Civil Aviation Safety which recommends measures to be taken and responsibilities to be assumed by African States, African Organizations involved as well as by the international community and International Organizations;

2. URGES Member States to take the appropriate measures to apply the guidelines contained in the Nairobi Declaration on Civil Aviation Security;

3. CALLS ON the Secretary-General:

(a) to assist as best as possible AFCAC in achieving the objectives of this Declaration;

(b) to submit in cooperation with AFCAC, periodic reports on the implementation of this Declaration.

CM/Res.1281 (LII) Rev.1

RESOLUTION ON THE MODALITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE OAU/AFCAC AGREEMENT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Specialized Agencies of the OAU, Document CM/1591 (LII), Para. IV, Chapter III concerning the African Civil Aviation Commission,

Recalling its Resolution CM/Res.439 (XXV) by which the OAU decided to grant AFCAC the status of Specialized Agency,

Noting in this regard that an agreement between the Organization of African Unity and the African Civil Aviation Commission establishing AFCAC as an OAU Specialized Agency, was signed in Addis Ababa on 11 May 1978,

Considering Resolution CM/Res.1081 (XLV) relating to extending the range of activities of OAU Specialized Agencies,

Recognizing the specificity of the area of competence of AFCAC and the constraints on African air transport in a world environment that demands better coordination of civil aviation policies and strategies within AFCAC,

Convinced that the provisions contained in the OAU/AFCAC Agreement on Budgetary and Financial Arrangements, aimed at the establishment of an autonomous AFCAC Secretariat at the end of a transitional period stipulated in the AFCAC constitution signed in Addis Ababa, on 17 January 1969, which would be jointly determined with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO),

Considering that according to the proposals made by the 27th Session of the ICAO General Assembly, this interim phase covers the period January 1990 to December 1995, during which ICAO should transfer to AFCAC the responsibility of managing its own Personnel and finances,

Considering also that Article IX of the OAU/AFCAC Agreement outlines the modalities for effecting this transfer of authority,

Conscious of the role of AFCAC in the process of integration of the African Air Transport system,

Noting with satisfaction the constant adaptation of AFCAC's means of operation to technological developments and changes in air transport policies and strategies world wide, particularly in view of the establishment of a common internal air space within the European Community in 1993:

1. URGES Member States:

   (a) to provide material and human support required for implementing AFCAC's strategies and programmes;

   (b) to ensure individually and collectively that the interim budgetary and financial arrangements stipulated in the OAU/AFCAC Agreement are implemented;

2. REQUESTS the Secretary-General:

   - to submit to the Fifty-third Session of the Council appropriate proposals for the establishment of an autonomous AFCAC Secretariat in keeping with Article IX of the OAU/AFCAC Agreement including the financial implications of these proposals for consideration by the Council.

CM/Res.1282 (LII) Rev.1

RESOLUTION ON THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the cooperation between the OAU and UN, Doc. CM/1612 (LII),

Reaffirming its will and determination to promote and strengthen international cooperation and solidarity,

Aware of the need for the OAU and the UN to ensure the coordination and harmonization of their efforts in all fields to ensure complementarity and strengthening of their action in Africa,

Referring to the relevant resolutions adopted by the policy-making bodies of the two Organizations on cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Organization:

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Secretary-General and ENDORSES the conclusions and recommendations of the Fifth meeting between the OAU and the United Nations System, Doc. CM/1612 (LII);

2. PAYS TRIBUTE to the United Nations Secretary-General for his continuous efforts to promote and strengthen cooperation between the OAU and the UN System;

3. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to all Heads of UN Specialized Institutions, Organizations, Organs and Bodies for their effective participation and contribution to the success of the fifth meeting between the OAU and the UN System;

4. EXPRESSES SATISFACTION to the initiatives taken by the UN General Assembly to lend its support to the OAU in its efforts to promote the economic and social integration of Member States and CALLS UPON the UN Specialized Agencies to direct their respective programmes towards the attainment, in a coordinated manner, of the objective of the establishment of an African Economic Community in conformity with the directives of the appropriate bodies of the OAU;

5. EXPRESSES SATISFACTION with the efforts made by the UN and OAU Secretariats to establish a standing consultative mechanism to monitor and follow up the implementation of cooperation programmes between the OAU and the UN System and URGES them to strengthen this coordination mechanism;

6. CALLS UPON the OAU Secretary-General to pursue the necessary consultations with the UN Secretary-General to update the Cooperation Agreement between the OAU and the UN, signed in 1965;

7. REQUESTS the African Group to the United Nations to continue to play an active role and to take the necessary actions to strengthen the working relations between the OAU and the United Nations;

8. REQUESTS FURTHER the OAU Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on the cooperation between the OAU and the United Nations Organization.

CM/Res.1283 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Recalling Resolution AHG/Res.180 (XXV) by which the Assembly of Heads of State and Government inter alia solemnly proclaimed the period 1991 to 2000 as the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and 20 November as the Africa Industrialization Day with effect from 1990,

Recalling further Resolution 44/237 of the United Nations General Assembly and Resolution GC.3/10 of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) relating to the proclamation of a Second IDDA,

Highly conscious of the pivotal role of industrialization in promoting African economic integration and development and of the need for all Member States and African Organizations to accord high priority to accelerated industrialization through intra-African cooperation,

Concerned about the impact of the economic crisis which is still being felt in Africa, and the consequent slow pace of African economic recovery and rehabilitation, despite the effort deployed by African countries:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary-General on the Third General Conference of UNIDO which was held in Vienna in November 1989 (Doc. CM/1613 (LII));

2. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to the UN General Assembly for proclaiming a Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa; and for providing financial support to ECA, for its preparatory activities;

3. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to UNIDO for its contribution to Africa's industrialization effort, in particular for its increased technical assistance delivery and for allocating 8.6 million US dollars to the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

4. COMMENDS the measures taken by the Director General of UNIDO to strengthen the Co-ordinating Unit for the IDDA and URGES him to provide that Unit with increased financial and human resources so as to enable it to contribute to the success of the Second IDDA;

5. URGES all African countries and intergovernmental organizations to formulate their programmes for the Second IDDA in accordance with the timetable established for that purpose and to prepare activities, with the full involvement of the relevant sectors of the society, in commemoration of the Africa Industrialization Day starting from 20 November 1990;

6. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and Director General of UNIDO to assist African countries and organizations in the preparation of programmes and activities for the Second IDDA, as well as in the commemoration of the Africa Industrialization Day; and to monitor closely its implementation;

7. REQUESTS FURTHER the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and Director General of UNIDO, to ensure that African preparation for the Fourth UNIDO General Conference starts on time; and to report on the implementation of this resolution at its Fifty-fourth Ordinary Session.

CM/Res.1284 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SECOND ORDINARY SESSION OF
AFRICAN MINISTERS OF MARITIME TRANSPORT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered Document CM/1614 (LII) on the conclusions of the deliberations of the Second Session of the African Ministers of Maritime Transport,

Recalling the ultimate goal of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act as well as Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery,

Recalling further its resolutions CM/Res.1169 (XLVIII) on the Development of Maritime Transport in Africa and CM/Res.1227 (L) on the outcome of the First Special Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Maritime Transport,

Convinced that the development of maritime industry and economy in Africa is an essential factor to the overall socio-economic development of the continent,

Recognizing that the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences has contributed considerably to promoting the development of the sub-sector of maritime transport in Africa,

Reaffirming the importance that Africa attaches to the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and the Review Conference on the Convention of the Code,

Considering that close economic relations between the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the African countries should be based on equitable principles and practices enabling each group of partners to derive genuine benefit therefrom,

Convinced that only cooperation among African economies including, among others, the harmonization of maritime policies and legislation can safeguard the maritime interests of Africa in a world dominated by unfair and inequitable competition,

Convinced further that the Conference of Ministers of Maritime Transport is the appropriate forum for the formulation and adoption of such continental maritime policies and legislations:

1. ADOPTS the conclusions of the Second Session of the Conference of Ministers of Maritime Transport;

2. ENDORSES Resolutions MT/MIN/Res.5 (II), MT/MIN/Res.6 (II) and MT/MIN/Res.7 (II) adopted by the Conference;

3. RECOMMENDS that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopt the draft amendments to the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;

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4. EARNESTLY REQUESTS all Member States to apply all the resolutions of the first two sessions of the Conference of Ministers of Maritime Transport and take all appropriate measures to safeguard the continent's collective maritime interests;

5. APPEALS to Groups B, D, Asia, Latin America and China to take into consideration, the peculiar economic situation of the African continent in their relations with African countries;

6. FURTHER APPEALS URGENTLY to the EEC countries to resume negotiations with their ACP partners, in particular, the African States, with a view to establishing a mechanism in the field of maritime transport that would ensure a more rapid and sustained development of maritime industry and economy in the ACP countries, particularly in Africa, by allowing them, inter alia, to increase their participation in the carriage of the cargo generated by their foreign trade;

7. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU in co-operation with African regional maritime organizations and the concerned UN Organizations to undertake all the necessary studies with a view to assisting Member States in harmonizing their maritime policies and regulations;

8. CALLS UPON the Secretary-General of the OAU to take into account the interests of African land-locked countries in the studies to be carried out as well as in the negotiations and consultations to be conducted with all the concerned parties;

9. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to submit a report to its Fifty-fourth Ordinary Session on the implementation of this resolution.

CM/Res.1285 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL'S EXPERT GROUP ON AFRICAN COMMODITY PROBLEMS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Recalling resolution AHG/177 (XXIV) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU adopted in May 1988, which requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a High-level Expert Group to examine the problem of African commodities,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolution 43/27 by which the Secretary-General of the UN constituted the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Hon. Malcolm Fraser, former Prime Minister of Australia,

Noting that the Group has completed its assignment and that its report will be subsequently forwarded to the Forty-fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly for consideration,

Having noted the said report entitled "African Commodity Problems: Towards a Solution".

Further noting the other relevant documents made available by the Secretariat of the OAU:

1. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the Secretary-General of the UN, for setting up the Expert Group on African Commodity Problems as requested by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and NOTES that the Group has completed its assignment;

2. DIRECTS the Permanent Steering Committee with the participation of the Drafting Committee of the Whole, during its next meeting in August 1990, to carry out an in-depth assessment of the said report of the Experts' Group on African Commodity Problems, and all other related documents to be made available by the OAU Secretariat, in order to formulate a comprehensive African Common Position on the Report;

3. DECIDES that the expected African Common Position should constitute the stand to be adopted by the African Group during the Forty-fifth Session of the United Nations' General Assembly when the Report, "African Commodity Problems - Towards a Solution" would be considered and during the Paris Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be convened in September 1990 where commodities will also be discussed.

CM/Res.1286 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN CHARTER FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION*

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution S-13/2 on the United Nations Programme of Action for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD),

Recalling also resolution 664 (XXIV) of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Economic Commission for Africa and Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of Ministers on the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa,

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* Ghana and Gabon entered reservations on this resolution.

Aware of the fact that people have a fundamental right to participate fully in the making of policy decisions which affect their lives at all levels,

Noting with interest the decisions and recommendations arrived at by the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa, held from 12 to 16 February 1990 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and in particular resolution 2 of the same title whose operative paragraphs resolve inter alia that the eleventh day of February each year should be proclaimed Popular Participation Day in Africa:

1. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for generously hosting the Conference;

2. ADOPTS the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation (Arusha 1990) as a statement of the strategy that should be incorporated in development policies adopted by African Governments with a view to promoting popular participation in development and by encouraging people and their organizations to undertake self-reliant development initiatives;

3. RECOMMENDS that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania should submit the present Charter to the Forty-fifth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations for its information and necessary action;

4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Secretary of ECA to disseminate the contents of the Charter widely, and to set up a mechanism for implementing and monitoring the follow-up of activities contained in the Charter at sub-regional and regional levels and submit regular reports to the Council.

CM/Res.1287 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986 - 1990

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Recalling resolution 43/22 of the United Nations General Assembly of 18 November, 1989, by which the Assembly, inter alia, decided that the final review and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986 - 1990 (UN-PAAERD) should be undertaken during its Forty-sixth Session to be held in 1991,

Aware of the crucial importance of a careful evaluation of the implementation of UN-PAAERD particularly by African Governments for which the programme was designed to assist, and of the need for a co-ordinated African position in this regard,

Stressing that the review and evaluation should identify the specific actions that have been taken by all Member States of the United Nations and all relevant international organizations, as well as measures and mechanisms for accelerated economic transformation in Africa,

Expressing concern that the commitment of the international community to increase official development assistance to Africa, improve its quality and effectiveness, and its commitment to making every effort to support and supplement the African development efforts have not been honoured,

Concerned by the continued deterioration in socio-economic conditions in Africa, a trend which is already manifesting itself at the beginning of the decade of the 1990s:

1. RECOMMENDS that the mechanism for the final review and evaluation of the implementation of UN-PAAERD should be under-taken within the framework of an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the United Nations General Assembly;

2. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the President of ADB to prepare the necessary technical studies on the implementation of UN-PAAERD so as to facilitate the work of the Permanent Steering Committee in its evaluation of the implementation of UN-PAAERD;

3. CALLS ON the OAU Permanent Steering Committee to devote one of its Sessions during the first half of 1991 to the review and evaluation of the implementation of UN-PAAERD with a view to recommending a co-ordinated African position of the matter.

CM/1288 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Paris, 3 - 14 September 1990

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Lagos Plan of Action, particularly Chapter X concerning the African Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

Recalling the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) adopted by the first United Nations Conference in Paris in 1981, as an international development strategy for the LDCs during the 1980s,

Noting with satisfaction resolution A/Res/42/117 adopted by the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling its resolutions CM/Res.887 (XXXVII) and CM/Res.917 (XXXVIII) adopted at its 37th and 38th Ordinary Sessions respectively,

Bearing in mind the Declaration adopted by the Ministers of the African LDCs, at their 9th Conference in April 1989, as well as the Statements, resolutions and recommendations adopted at their 10th Conference, held from 14 - 15 May 1990, in Tripoli, Libya,

Noting with serious concern the increasing socio-economic deterioration in the African Least Developed Countries and the alarmingly growing number during the decade of the 1980s,

Noting further the Proposed Draft programme of Action for the LDCs in the 1990s prepared by the Inter-Governmental Group on the LDCs,

Having considered the recommendations of the Permanent Steering Committee on the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the LDCs to be held in Paris from 3 - 14 September 1990 as contained in Doc. PSC (XX):

1. TAKES NOTE of the recommendations of the Permanent Steering Committee on the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the LDCs;

2. ENDORSES the declarations, decisions and recommendations adopted by the 9th and 10th Sessions of the Conference of Ministers of African LDCs held in April 1989 and 1990 respectively;

3. STRESSES that the Second United Nations Conference on the LDCs should, on the basis of global comprehensive review of the SNPA implementation during the 1980s, formulate and adopt a new development strategy for the LDCs during the 1990s, in accordance with priorities and long-term development objectives defined by the LDCs themselves;

4. URGES all aid donors, Member States of the United Nations and international organizations to make firm commitments during the Conference and to take necessary measures in order to launch immediately after the Conference, a new comprehensive Development Programme for the LDCs;

5. REQUESTS all OAU Member States to take an active part in the preparation of the Conference and to ensure their attendance at high levels;

6. ENDORSES the recommendations of the Ministers of the African LDCs urging the Twenty-sixth Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU to address the issue and for its Current Chairman to make the required arrangements to address the Second United Nations Conference on the LDCs;

7. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to UNCTAD, UNDP and other United Nations Specialized Agencies for the assistance they have provided to the African Least Developed Countries in the review process of the SNPA implementation;

8. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Administrator of UNDP to continue to provide the necessary technical and financial assistance to African LDCs, during and after the Second United Nations Conference on the LDCs;

9. REQUESTS FURTHER the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit to the Council periodic progress reports on the implementation of this resolution.

CM/Res.1289 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SPECIAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FUND FOR DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the activities and operations of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa contained in document CM/1615 (LII),

Recalling the Statute establishing the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa and its operational modalities,

Further recalling resolutions CM/Res.1220 (L) and CM/Res.1256 (LI),

Considering the recommendations of the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Policy Committee of the Fund held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 22 June 1990,

Noting with concern the continued critical financial situation of the Fund:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. ENDORSES the decisions and recommendations of the Policy Committee of the Fund and THANKS the members of the Committee and the Secretary-General for their consistent efforts in ensuring the effective administration and management of the resources of the Fund;

3. EXPRESSES GRAVE CONCERN over the continued critical financial situation of the Fund and LAUNCHES ONCE MORE an urgent appeal to Member States that have made pledges to honour their commitments and to all other Member States which have not yet done so to make voluntary contributions to the Fund;

4. APPROVES the activities being undertaken by the Committee and the Secretariat on the mobilization of resources as well as the contacts initiated with potential donor countries and Non-Governmental Organizations and URGES all Member States to support this campaign for the mobilization of financial resources for the Fund;

5. MANDATES the Secretary-General to finalize and sign the Trust Instrument between the OAU and the ADB concerning the administration and management of the financial resources of the Fund, upon its expiry on 19 July 1990.

CM/Res.1290 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON AFRICAN DECADE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Noting with concern the impact on our children of the economic and social situation of the continent,

Bearing in mind resolutions and declarations passed by the OAU on the African Decade for Child Survival, Protection and Development, on child immunization and child rights and welfare,

Aware of the commitment by Member States to reverse the adverse trends on the situation of children,

Convinced of the need to protect children who are the future heritage of the continent:

1. RECOMMENDS that the Summit adopts the Draft Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;

2. FURTHER RECOMMENDS to declare 16 of June 1/, "Day of the African Child" to be commemorated every year in every Member State with a special programme;

3. URGES Member States that have not yet done so to take the necessary measures to accelerate the ratification processes of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;

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1/ 16 June 19 : In memory of the up-rising and the massacre of the children of SOWETO by the Racist Régime of Pretoria.

4. INVITES Member States to strenghten or establish national commissions or appropriate mechanisms, at the highest governmental level, to promote, monitor and co-ordinate effective means so as to improve and ensure children's welfare and rights and to report, on the said Children's Day, progress made in children's protection and development;

5. URGES Member States to provide the necessary human, financial and technical resources to ensure the effective functioning of the above-structures;

6. REAFFIRMS the commitment to achieve the objective of the universal immunization of children by the end of 1990, and APPEALS to Member States which have not yet attained this objective to make special effort to this end;

7. APPEALS to Member States to ensure that the universal immunization of children continues beyond 1990;

8. RECOGNIZES that the Bamako Initiative and the Special Fund for Health in Africa which has just been launched are important factors of the strategy for revitalizing the systems of health of African countries, at the level of the community and the periphery;

9. REQUESTS Member States to accelerate, with the assistance of UNICEF, WHO and other specialized agencies, the process to be set in motion under the Bamako Initiative, cornerstone of health programme;

10. FURTHER REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to mobilize from UNICEF, WHO and other international organizations, such technical and other assistance required for the implementation of OAU resolutions and declarations;

11. REQUESTS THE OAU Secretary-General, in collaboration with WHO, to monitor the progress made by Member States in implementing such programmes and to submit a progress report to the 1991 OAU Summit of Heads of State and Government.

CM/Res.1291 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CM/RES.1225 (L) ON THE AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES IN AFRICA AND RESOLUTION CM/RES.1261 (LI) ON CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Recalling Resolution CM/1153 (XLVIII) on Dumping of Nuclear and Industrial Wastes in Africa, and CM/Res.1199 (XLIX) on the Global Convention for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes,

Bearing in mind Resolution CM/Res.1261 (LI) relating to co-operation in the field of Environment especially as regards ways and means of ensuring Africa's effective participation in the activities of the Preparatory Committee on the 1992 Brazil Conference,

Noting that these resolutions addressed the grave concerns of Member States of the OAU over the dumping of hazardous wastes including radioactive wastes in Africa, as well as the shortcomings of the Basel Convention with respect to adequately preventing such dumping in Africa,

Recognizing that CM/Res.1225 (L) called for the establishment of a Working Group composed of legal and technical environment experts to draw up a Draft African Convention, the chief aims of which include the effective prohibition of the import of hazardous, including radioactive wastes into Africa, as well as to lay the foundation for addressing hazardous wastes produced in Africa to ensure an effective protection of Africa's land and territorial waters,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the OAU on the implementation of CM/Res.1225 (L) on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal in Africa, and taking note of the results of the Second Meeting of the Working Group drafting the African Convention which convened in May 1990 pursuant to CM/Res.1260 (L):

1. COMMENDS the Secretary-General for efforts so far exerted in the implementation of CM/Res.1225 (L);

2. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE and APPRECIATION for the co-operation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Asian African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) and Greenpeace International in the implementation of CM/Res.1225 (L);

3. ENDORSES the work done so far by the Working Group of Legal and Environmental Experts and CALLS ON Member States to communicate to the OAU General Secretariat, their observations on the Draft Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal in Africa for prior consideration by the meeting of Committee of Inter-Governmental Experts that is to precede the Pan-African Conference on the Environment and Sustainable Development scheduled to be held in Bamako in December 1990;

4. CALLS UPON the Secretary-General and the Member States of the OAU, to maintain the momentum and efforts for the adoption of the Draft African Convention, as well as all other acts aimed at achieving these objectives at the Pan-African Co-ordinating Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development in Bamako, Mali, in December 1990;

5. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, and Member States of the OAU, to promote these objectives at the global level, by inter alia, advocating them in international convention meetings and during the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCAD) to be held in 1992 in Brazil;

6. INVITES all OAU Member States to participate adequately in the First Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development scheduled for Nairobi, Kenya, from 6 to 31 August 1990 as well as all other activities relating to the preparation of the Conference;

7. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the Fifty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1292 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON PEACE FOR CHILDREN: REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF ARMED CONFLICTS ON CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 - 8 July 1990,

Recognizing the continuing efforts of OAU Member States to eliminate armed conflicts,

Noting with concern that as a result of these continuing conflicts, African children and women continue to suffer and die in disturbingly large numbers from causes directly or indirectly related to such conflicts,

Considering the effects of the widespread externally-supported destabilization of countries continued practices of forced removal of peoples, and the consequences of apartheid and bantustan policies for child survival, health and well-being within the region,

Concerned about the use of children for military purposes wherever this may occur,

Aware of the fact that children and women make up more than 80% of the victims of these armed conflicts throughout the African continent,

Reaffirming the moral and legal obligations of African governments to put an end to the current suffering and deaths among children and women due to armed conflicts affecting their respective countries,

Reiterating the determination of African governments to take effective and timely steps, to protect the lives and promote the physical and psychological rehabilitation of children and other vulnerable groups affected by such conflicts:

1. CONDEMNS the destablization acts of the countries of the Southern region, the inhuman practices exercised on peoples as well as the consequences of the apartheid and bantustan policies for the survival, protection and well-being of children in the region;

2. DENOUNCES the use of children for military purposes, wherever such practices occur;

3. INVITES every State to provide children and vulnerable groups, living on a territory, with all possible and timely protection and assistance in conflict areas;

4. CALLS UPON all parties involved in conflicts in Africa to negotiate and secure Areas and Corridors of peace wherever, and as long as necessary, to allow unhindered access of relief and rehabilitation workers to civilian populations affected by conflicts, in particular children and women, and to neutrally effect the provision of relief and humanitarian supplies and services needed to protect life, alleviate sufferings and promote rehabilitation;

5. REQUESTS the international community to prevail upon the Government of South Africa to put an end to all support extended from its territory to forces destabilizing other countries in the region, and to stop forthwith the forcible removal of populations and destruction of dwellings within its borders, in order to reduce the sufferings and homelessness of children and women;

6. CALLS UPON the OAU Secretary-General to:

   (a) monitor progress in alleviating the sufferings of children and women through initiatives in favour of Areas and Corridors of peace and other related measures;

   (b) seek to mobilize support for child victims of conflict from Africa and the international community;

   (c) promote and undertake effective and timely measures to assist such children; and

   (d) report on progress in these domains to the 1991 Summit.

CM/Res.1293 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON GRANTING OAU OBSERVER STATUS TO THE AFRICAN NETWORK FOR THE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ANPPACAN)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered Document CM/1626 (LII) relating to the application for Observer Status submitted by the African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPACAN),

Considering the need to protect the African child against all sorts of violence, neglect and abuse,

Convinced that, in this regard, it is in the interest of governments to co-operate with non-governmental organizations dealing with childhood problems,

Considering that in this field ANPPACAN has the necessary experience and that it is ready to make Member States benefit from its experience,

Noting that the application submitted by ANPPACAN meets the criteria for granting OAU Observer Status as adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government:

1. NOTES WITH SATISFACTION the report of the Secretary-General on the application of OAU Observer Status submitted by the African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPACAN), (Document CM/1626 (LII));

2. DECIDES to grant OAU Observer Status Category "C" to the African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPACAN).

CM/Res.1294 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR ALL

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the World Conference on Education for All, held in Jomtien, Thailand, from 5 to 9 March 1990,

Recalling the objectives enshrined in the Lagos Plan of Action Particularly the role of Education and its impact on the economic and social development of Member States,

Aware further of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is necessary for ensuring the exercise of the right to education, enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary-General and ENDORSES the World Declaration on Education for All and the Framework of Action to meet the basic educational needs, forming part of the said Report;

2. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the initiators of the Conference namely, the Director-Generals of UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP and of the World Bank, who have drawn the attention of the international community to the importance of basic education and prepared a framework of action through which the basic learning needs of children, youths and adults can be met;

3. FURTHER EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the General Secretariat of the OAU for the positive role it played during the African Regional Consultations in order to harmonize the positions of Member States before the Conference;

4. REQUESTS Member States to proceed to assess their needs at national, sub-regional and regional levels so as to determine the corresponding necessary financial resources;

5. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU to pursue his contacts with the donors and co-ordinate the African positions for the follow-up actions of the World Conference;

6. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a report on the follow-up of the World Conference on Education for All to the next Session of the Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1295 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL LITERACY YEAR

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting, in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Africa and the International Literacy Year (Doc. CM/1616 (LII)),

Recalling its resolution CM/Res.1237 (L) on Africa and the International Literacy Year,

Considering that the development of Adult Education is one of the fundamental aspects of the promotion of the right to education and democratisation of education, as well as the effective introduction of continuing education for all,

Aware of the scourge that illiteracy represents for Africa:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Literacy Year;

2. APPEALS to Member States to take steps to prepare the programmes and activities for the International Literacy Year within the context of the Plan of Action to eradicate illiteracy by the Year 2000;

3. DECIDES to undertake at national, regional and international levels the following actions, within the framework of the Programme of Action for the International Literacy Year:

   (i) Encourages research and evaluation in the field of literacy;

   (ii) Sensitize the public through the media by stimulating discussions on literacy;

   (iii) Participate actively in the "Book Voyage" which is a unique opportunity for the learners and advocates to show the magnitude and diversity of the literacy movements;

4. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to submit a report on the activities of the International Literacy Year to the next Session of the Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1296 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE AFRICAN CULTURAL SPACE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Recalling its Resolution CM/Res.1074 (XLIV) on the establishment of the Conference of African Ministers of Culture and the Proclamation of the World Cultural Development Decade (1988 - 1997),

Reaffirming Declaration AHG/DECL.2 (XXI) adopted by the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the cultural aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action,

Convinced that the African Economic Community is also based on the movement of cultural goods and services,

Convinced that Member States should promote among themselves a plan for mutual self-help, solidarity and dynamic complementarity in order to cope individually and collectively with all cultural development problems,

Convinced that the development and promotion of African languages contribute to the realization of African Unity,

Having heard the Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the Third Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Culture held in Yaounde, Cameroon, from 14 to 18 May 1990:

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report and Resolutions of the said Conference;

2. URGES Member States to take the necessary measures to establish, within the framework of the African Economic Community, a Common Market for agricultural goods and services;

3. HAILS the initiative taken by the African Ministers of Culture to launch a medium-term African Cultural Development Plan (1991-1995);

4. DECIDES to convene in 1992, a joint meeting of African Ministers of Culture and Ministers in-charge of the economic sectors in order to prepare a mid-term assessment of the Cultural Development Decade;

5. CALLS ON Member States to ensure the implementation of the Linguistic Plan of Action for Africa, adopted by the OAU in 1987, as soon as possible;

6. EXPRESSES ITS SINCERE THANKS to the Head of State, Government and People of Cameroon for the warm and fraternal welcome extended to the participants of the Third Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Culture and for the facilities placed at their disposal.

CM/Res.1297 (LII)

RESOLUTION OF THE SECOND CONSTITUENT CONGRESS OF THE PAN-AFRICAN UNION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PUST)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Recalling its Resolutions CM/Res.1048 (XLIV), CM/Res.1121 (XLVI) and CM/Res.1128 (L) on PUST,

Convinced that African scientists, by their patriotic commitment and research are capable of promoting science and technology for development in Africa as stated in Document CM/1618 (LII) submitted by the Secretary-General:

1. NOTES WITH SATISFACTION, the conclusions of the Second Congress of African Scientists;

2. URGES the scientists to focus their research on the priority needs of the African people;

3. DRAWS THEIR ATTENTION to the urgent need to develop technologies aimed at alleviating the task of farmers and in particular women in the field of agricultural production, the conservation and storage of food crops, water, etc ...;

4. INVITES Member States, in co-operation with PUST and the concrete Agencies of the United Nations System (UNITAR, UNESCO, UNDP), to encourage the African research institutes and centres to carry out research in infections and endemic diseases, malnutrition and protection of the environment;

5. URGES PUST:

   (a) to review existing scientific and technical co-operation programmes in Africa, take stock of them and disseminate them as largely as possible;

   (b) to study the prerequisites of a real south-south and south-north scientific and technical co-operation;

6. CALLS UPON Member States and the Secretary-General of OAU to monitor and support the Minimum Programme adopted by PUST;

7. AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General of OAU to discuss with ADB, the possibility of financing the PUST Endowment Fund.

CM/Res.1298 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU LABOUR COMMISSION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having received and considered the report of the OAU Secretary General on the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission (Doc. CM/1620 (LII)),

Aware of the potentials for development that exist in the informal and rural sectors as well as their job-creation and income-generating prospects as contained in report CM/1620 (LII),

Recalling Resolution CM/1159 (L) adopted by the Fiftieth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,

Recalling further Resolutions LC/Res.151 (XIII) Rev.1 on the improvement of the role of women in the informal sector and LC/Res.150 (XIII) Rev.1 on the African employment crisis, adopted by the Labour Commission,

Noting with satisfaction the positive results of the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report and resolutions of the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission;

2. INVITES all Member States to ratify the African regional protocol and the amendments to the ILO constitution if they have not yet done so;

3. FURTHER INVITES the African Governments to include the activities of the operators of the rural sector in their national development plans and programmes and to pay special attention to the informal sector;

4. URGES Member States and the Secretary-General of the OAU to implement, in their respective areas, the decisions, resolutions and recommendations contained in the report;

5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to report to the Fifty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the results achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

CM/Res.1299 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE DECLARATION OF THE AFRICAN YEAR OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1991 - CM/Res.1662 (LI)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the OAU on the implementation of AHG/Res.182 on the Declaration of African Year of the Environment, 1991,

Conscious of the need to sensitize the African Populace on the relevance of and link between social and economic development and rational management of the environment,

Gravely concerned that a further deterioration of the African Environment could lead to catastrophe,

Recognizing that the responsibility for prudent environmental management rests with the African people themselves,

Recognizing further that environmental awareness needs to be buttressed from the grassroots level upward:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary-General on the Declaration of the African Year of the Environment, 1991;

2. URGES the Secretary-General to put additional effort within the Secretariat to sufficiently be involved in the problems of the environment;

3. DECIDES to entrust to the Working Group in-charge of drafting the African Convention on the control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal in Africa, as stipulated in Resolution CM/Res.1225 (L), the task of ensuring the co-ordination, follow-up and evaluation of the implementation of projects relating to the Cairo programme at continental level;

4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to alert the international community to the urgent need to give priority to assistance to Member States directly affected by drought and desertification to enable them implement their national programmes to control these scourges;

5. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General in collaboration with the ECA and UNEP, to ensure that every necessary step is taken to encourage the implementation of this resolution in 1991.

CM/Res.1300 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXIII) of the OAU Heads of State and Government on "Health - Basis for Development", as contained in document CM/1628 (LII),

Considering the recommendation adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "Health - Basis for Development in Africa" held in Brazzaville from 27 June to 1 July 1988, on the establishment of a Special Fund for Health in Africa (SFHA) under the responsibility of the WHO Regional Office in Africa,

Referring to Resolution CAMH/Res.3 (III), of the Third Ordinary Session of the African Ministers of Health held in Kampala, Uganda, in May 1989,

Considering Resolution AFR/RC 38/R 14 on the Special Fund for Health in Africa adopted by the 38th Session of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa held in Brazzaville from 7 to 14 September 1988, particularly its sub-paragraph 4 which confers a specific mandate on the WHO Regional Director for Africa,

Bearing in mind the practical measures taken by the WHO Regional Director for Africa to ensure the effective launching of the Fund,

Aware of the crucial role which the Fund can play in the implementation of Health Programmes in the most under-privileged African Communities, especially in

terms of the provision of hard currency for the requisition of modern equipment and materials:

1. EXPRESSES SATISFACTION at the launching of the Fund by OAU Secretary-General;

2. COMMENDS the WHO Regional Director for Africa on the practical and realistic steps taken to implement the Declaration of the OAU Heads of State and Government and EXTENDS its gratitude and appreciation to him;

3. REQUESTS Member States to set up national mechanisms necessary for the mobilization of funds and their distribution to needy communities;

4. URGES urban and rural communities to establish mutual assistance or solidarity fund for health which could be supplemented by the Special Fund;

5. CALLS UPON the international community and more particularly African executives to participate in the mobilization of resources for the Fund;

6. CALLS UPON Member States to launch fund-raising campaigns both at the national and international levels;

7. INVITES the OAU Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fund to submit a report to the OAU Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1301 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Declaration AHG/Decl. 1 (XXIII) adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government on "Health - the Basis for Development", Doc. CM/1623 (LII),

Considering that there can be no socio-economic development on the Continent without the provision of sound health facilities for our peoples,

Aware of the fact that this phenomenon is a result of a very high infant mortality rate, malnutrition, premature death, chronic health problems and inability to work during years of active life,

Considering that most of these health problems are caused by diseases that could be prevented,

Firmly convinced that health for all can only be achieved through multi-sectoral co-operation among Ministers of Members States, international inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations,

Considering the Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) launched, in the WHO African Region within the Primary Health Care Programme to combat the 6 childhood diseases for which a vaccine has been discovered, namely: tuberculosis, diptheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomylitis, and measles:

1. COMMENDS the OAU Secretary-General, the WHO Regional Director for Africa and the UNICEF Executive Director for the initiatives taken to implement the EPI in Africa;

2. RECOMMENDS that these efforts be pursued through regular vaccination campaigns organized by the National Health Services which offer to each child, during his early years as well as to women of child bearing age, suitable and appropriate vaccinations;

3. RECOMMENDS that:

   A. Member States do everything possible to:

      (i) improve EPI management to cover their entire national territories;

      (ii) train the majority of local EPI personnel or auxiliary EPI staff (supervisors, workers responsible for preserving vaccines, providing logistic support and maintenance of equipment ...);

      (iii) introduce methods for ensuring maximal community participation;

      (iv) eliminate neo-natal tetanus by the year 1995 and eradicate poliomylitis by the year 2000;

   B. The International Community pools its efforts in order to:

      (i) improve EPI management activities;

      (ii) initiate and implement training and refresher courses;

      (iii) co-ordinate operational research activities;

4. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General, the WHO Regional Director for Africa and the UNICEF Executive Director to take appropriate steps to evaluate, during the course of 1993, the support given to the EPI programme and the progress made in the elimination of neo-natal tetanus and the eradication of poliomylitis.

CM/Res.1302 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AIDS IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Considering the progress report of the Secretary-General in Document CM/1623 (LII) on Health: Basis for development,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.6 (LII) of the Conference of African Ministers of Health of the OAU, meeting in its 3rd Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda in May 1989,

Commending the resolute support of Member States to the anti-AIDS campaign strategy and for the implementation of the activities at regional and national levels,

Noting with satisfaction the wide ranging efforts made by the international community in strong spirit of solidarity in the fight against AIDS disease,

Considering the rapid increase in the prevalence of AIDS which has transformed it into one of the major health problems of the world in general and of Africa in particular,

Concerned with the distinctive threat to the youths and its adverse impact on the socio-economic development and population equilibrium of Member States,

Acknowledging the importance of integration into other Primary Health Care activities, decentralization and research for the success of the anti-AIDS campaign:

1. CALLS ON Member States to:

(i) further intensify and accelerate the process of integration and include the AIDS campaign as one of the priorities in their socio-economic and health development programmes;

(ii) promote and develop information flow, education and communication systems in order to increase public awareness;

(iii) enhance their collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and other international organizations as well as with other OAU Member States in a spirit of genuine dialogue and free exchange of information;

(iv) pay special attention to the protection of children, adolescents and nationals in rural areas;

(v) strengthen their anti-AIDS programmes with special emphasis on blood transfusion services, uses of sterile instruments, personal hygiene, water supply and integration with other Primary Health Care activities as well as decentralization, training and research;

/...

(vi) protect the rights and dignity of nationals with HIV infection or suffering from AIDS;

2. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the WHO and the international community for their support to the campaign against AIDS and the attempts made to decentralize the campaign activities in accordance with the principles of Primary Health Care;

3. CALLS ON the international community to increase its financial and other necessary assistance for the implementation of the campaign against AIDS activities;

4. URGES the OAU in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and all other concerned organizations to pursue the programme of decentralization process that has already been initiated and ensure back-up and monitoring of national programmes;

5. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to report to the Fourth Session of the OAU Conference of African Ministers of Health scheduled in 1991 and the 54th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the progress made in the campaign against AIDS.

CM/Res.1303 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION OF THE AFRICAN BUREAU FOR EDUCATION SCIENCE (BASE)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Considering Resolution CM/Res.1035 (XLIII) on the granting of OAU Specialized Agency Status to the African Bureau for Educational Science (BASE),

Considering Resolution CM/Res.7 (XLVI) by which OAU approved the programme of Work of BASE,

Considering Resolution CM/Res.1240 (L) on financial difficulties confronting the Specialized Agencies of the Organization of African Unity,

Convinced that education is a sine qua non for any political, economic, social and cultural liberation,

Aware of the importance of scientific research and international cooperation for development in the field of education,

Considering the difficulties encountered by the African Bureau for Educational Science (BASE) regarding its operation and the constant increase in the arrears of contribution of BASE Member States:

1. URGES Member States, which have not done so, to sign and ratify the BASE Charter;

2. REQUESTS Member States to pay their contributions to the BASE budget as a demonstration of their support for the latter's scientific programme.

CM/Res.1304 (LII)

RESOLUTION EXTENDING THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF AFRICA AT THE XIVTH FOOTBALL WORLD CUP (1990)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Considering the extremely positive and encouraging results achieved by the national teams of Cameroon and Egypt at the XIVth Football World Cup (1990),

Deploring in this respect the numerical weakness of African representation at the final phases of this prestigious event,

Considering further the noted under-representation that beset Africa within the decision-making organs of international sports,

Having recorded with satisfaction the duly deserved hommage rendered by the OAU Secretary-General in his introductory note to the worthy representatives of Africa at "World 90":

1. WARMLY CONGRATULATES the national teams of Cameroon and Egypt, with special reference to the INDOMITABLE Lions of Cameroon for having honoured Africa by their noteworthy performance;

2. HAILS the remarkable work accomplished by the African Football Confederation (AFC) in order to promote the development of that sport;

3. URGES the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa to pursue the efforts it has been making for over two decades to bring about a new, fairer and more balanced World Sports Order;

4. BELIEVES THAT the time has come for the International Football Federation (FIFA) to render justice to Africa by allowing it wider representation at the World Cup Football Finals;

5. INVITES MEMBER STATES to intensify the considerable efforts they have already made to develop sports, a basic element of human culture and a factor that brings peoples and nations together;

6. UNDERTAKES to do its utmost to provide African sports movement, as a whole, with the required political and material support.

CM/Res.1305 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE OAU PATRONAGE OF THE FIFTH AFRICAN GAMES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Considering the primary role of sports as an integral part of education and as a positive factor in bringing people together,

Having taken note of the comprehensive report presented by the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, an OAU Specialized Institution, on the organization of the 5th edition of the African Games in Cairo from 20 September to 2 October 1991,

Considering the heavy investment made towards this objective by the Arab Republic of Egypt in terms of infrastructure and sports equipment:

1. GRANTS its patronage and support to the African Games;

2. COMMENDS the Egyptian Government for all the laudable efforts deployed to give this African Youth, Cultural and Sports Festival all the pomp and pageantry it deserves;

3. INVITES Member States to contribute to the success of the 5th edition of the African Games through massive participation.

CM/Res.1306 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON AFRO-ARAB COOPERATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Cooperation as contained in document CM/1627 (LII),

Bearing in mind the Declarations and Programme of Action adopted by the First Afro-Arab Summit held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Desirous of promoting and strengthening Afro-Arab Cooperation in all fields for the benefit of African and Arab peoples,

Taking into account the outcome of the consultations between the OAU Secretary-General and his counterpart of the League of Arab States, as well as the other parties concerned, to facilitate the implementation of Afro-Arab Cooperation programmes,

Recalling its resolutions CM/Res.1210 (L) and CM/Res.1250 (LI) on Afro-Arab Cooperation programmes:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Cooperation;

2. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to initiate the necessary consultations and contacts with all the parties concerned with a view to implementing the project on the establishment of the Afro-Arab Financing and Investment Corporation (AAFIC), while ensuring that necessary measures have been taken for the thorough examination and adoption of the draft statutes of the said Corporation by the financial and legal experts, as well as by the Ministers of Finance of Member States of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation;

3. URGES all the Member States to fully support the implementation of the cooperation programmes already defined, particularly those dealing with: the organization of the First Afro-Arab Trade Fair in Tunis, Tunisia, in October 1991, an in-depth and speedy study of the draft agreement on Investments Promotion and Guarantee and the draft framework agreement on the establishment of an Afro-Arab Preferential Trade Area for adoption, the launching of the Afro-Arab Cultural Institute as well as increased cultural and information programme exchanges between African and Arab countries;

4. CALLS UPON the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures and initiate appropriate contacts with all the parties concerned for the effective implementation of all these programmes;

5. ENDORSES the proposal of the Secretaries-General of the OAU and the League of Arab States to hold an informal meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member States of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation in New York, in early October 1990 concurrently with the Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in order to exchange views on the effective preparation of the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Standing Commission, harmonize common positions and implement Afro-Arab Cooperation programmes, and CALLS UPON all the Member States concerned to cooperate fully in that regard;

6. ACCEPTS with gratitude the kind offer of Algeria to host the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation and REQUESTS the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary contacts with all the parties concerned with a view to ensuring the effective convening of the above session in Algeria in November 1990.

CM/Res.1307 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE FIFTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INFORMATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General contained in Document CM/1628 (LII) on the Fifth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Information, held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 4 to 6 April 1990,

Considering the resolution adopted by this Session:

TAKES NOTE of the report and APPROVES the resolutions adopted by this Conference.

CM/Res.1308 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE GRANTING OF OBSERVER STATUS TO THE SOCIETY OF AFRICAN PHYSICISTS AND MATHEMATICIANS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 8 July 1990,

Having considered Document CM/1624 (LII), relating to the application for OAU Observer Status submitted by the Society of African Physicists and Mathematicians,

Considering the role of physicists and mathematicians in modern science and technology,

Considering the work the Society of African Physicists and Mathematicians has already done successfully in the field of training and research in physics and mathematics both at the sub-regional, regional and Pan-African levels,

Taking into account the importance of the objectives of the society, particularly, the promotion and strengthening of scientific activities in Africa,

Considering that the application submitted by the Society of African Physicists and Mathematicians meets the criteria for granting OAU Observer Status:

1. TAKES NOTE of the Secretary-General Report on the application for OAU Observer Status submitted by the Society of African Physicists and Mathematicians (Document CM/1624 (LII));

2. DECIDES to grant OAU Observer Status Category "C" to the Society of African Physicists and Mathematicians.

CM/Res.1309 (LII)

RESOLUTION ON THE GRANTING OF OAU OBSERVER STATUS TO THE CENTRE ON INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR AFRICA (CIRDAFRICA)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 July 1990,

Having considered Document CM/1625 relating to the request for Observer Status submitted by the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Africa (CIRDAFRICA),

Considering the need for African States to stimulate and promote regional cooperation in the field of integrated rural development,

Convinced that, for this purpose, it is in the interest of Member States to cooperate with international organizations ready to provide them with the required technical support,

Taking into account the objectives of CIRDAFRICA, namely:

(a) to assist national action and to stimulate and promote regional cooperation relating to integrated rural development in Africa through a network of designated national institutions in Member States (hereinafter referred to as "national IRD centres"), with the aim, in particular, of integrating all the rural people in the development process, of improving the production, income and living conditions of small-scale farmers and other needy rural groups, and of encouraging their participation in social and economic life; and

(b) to act as a servicing institution for its Member States with respect to integrated rural development, by providing them with technical support, by fostering the exchange of ideas and experience and by encouraging such joint or collaborative activities as may benefit those States individually or collectively;

Noting that the application submitted by CIRDAFRICA meets the criteria for granting OAU Observer Status as adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary-General on the application for OAU Observer Status submitted by the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Africa (CIRDAFRICA), Document CM/1625;

2. DECIDES to grant OAU Observer Status Category "B" to CIRDAFRICA.

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ANNEX II

Resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-sixth ordinary session

AHG/Decl.1 (XXVI)

DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA AND THE FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990, have undertaken a critical review of the political, social and economic situation of our continent, in the light of the rapid changes taking place in the world and their impact on Africa, as presented in the Report of the Secretary-General on the Fundamental Changes taking place in the World and their Implications for Africa: Proposals for an African Response.

2. In particular, we have noted the changing East-West relations from confrontation to cooperation, the socio-economic and political changes in Eastern Europe, the steady move towards the political and monetary union of Western Europe, the increasing global tendency towards regional integration and the establishment of trading and economic blocs, as well as the advances in science and technology. These, we found, constitute major factors which should guide Africa's collective thinking about the challenges and options before her in the 1990s and beyond in view of the real threat of marginalisation of our continent.

3. We noted with satisfaction, the achievements of Africa, in the struggle for the decolonization of the continent and, in the fight against racism and apartheid; as well as the positive role played by the OAU in this respect. The independence of Namibia has pushed further Africa's frontiers of freedom.

4. We took note of the measures taken by Mr. de Klerk, which provide ground for optimism. We cautioned however, that these changes fall far short of our common objective of totally dismantling apartheid. Unless and, until the racist minority government is irreversibly committed to the eradication of this anachronistic system, the international community must continue to exert all forms of pressure including in particular, economic sanctions against South Africa. This, our collective view, is also the demand of the National Liberation Movements of that country. We wish at the same time to reaffirm our solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and to assure them of our undivided support at this crucial phase in their struggle. At the same time we urge them to close their ranks and unite their forces.

5. The socio-economic situation in our continent remains precarious today despite the many efforts made by our countries, individually and collectively. At our

Second Extra-ordinary Assembly in Lagos, Nigeria in April 1980, we adopted the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa up to 2000 and the Final Act of Lagos. At the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of our Assembly held here in Addis Ababa in July 1985, we also adopted Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990. Equally, in the face of the excruciating external debt burden, we convened the Third Extraordinary Session of our Assembly and adopted the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis. In all these endeavours, we were guided by the principle of collective self-reliance and self-sustaining development.

6. These represented our collective attempt, to institute measures to arrest and reverse the steady decline in Africa's economic performance. Despite these attempts and strong political commitment to them, it has not so far, been possible to achieve our objective of laying a firm foundation for self-sustained development of our countries. On the contrary, throughout the decade of the 1980s most of our productive and infrastructural facilities continued to deteriorate. The per capita incomes of our peoples feel drastically and so did the volumes of our exports as well as imports. There has been sharp decline in the quality of life in our countries, as spending on public health, housing and education and other social services had to be severely curtailed. Food production has also fallen, in proportion to the expanding population. All this contrasted sharply with the alarming rise in Africa's external debt stock which shot up from about 50 billion US Dollars in 1980 to about 257 billion US Dollars by the end of 1989. As a result of this combination of acute economic problems and external indebtedness, the number of African Member States classified as least developed rose from 21 to 28 during the same period.

7. Our countries have made serious efforts to cope with the most adverse consequences of this difficult economic situation. Most of our countries have entered into structural adjustment programmes with the international financial and monetary institutions - mostly at heavy political and social costs. But we realize that these are short term measures and are by themselves insufficient to completely restore our economies to sound footing and lay firm foundation for future growth. We are very much concerned that, in addition to these problems, there is an increasing tendency to impose conditionalities of political nature for assistance to Africa.

8. We reaffirm that Africa's development is the responsibility of our governments and peoples. We are now more than ever before determined to lay solid foundation for self-reliant, human-centered and sustainable development on the basis of social justice and collective self-reliance, so as to achieve accelerated structural transformation of our economies. Within this context, we are determined to work assiduously towards economic integration through regional cooperation. We are also determined to take urgent measures to rationalize the existing economic groupings in our continent in order to increase their effectiveness in promoting economic integration and establishing an African Economic Community.

9. These are objectives we set for ourselves in Lagos in 1980. We reaffirm their continued validity as well as the fundamental principles of the Lagos Plan of Action and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, including the

sectoral priorities contained in them in particular, the urgent need to attain self-sufficiency in food production, to promote science and technology for development and, to establish a viable industrial base on the continent. In this context, we commit ourselves to the pursuit of sound population and environmental policies conducive to economic growth and development of our continent.

10. We are fully aware that in order to facilitate this process of socio-economic transformation and integration, it is necessary to promote popular participation of our peoples in the processes of government and development. A permitting political environment which guarantees human rights and the observance of the rule of law, would ensure high standards of probity and accountability, particularly on the part of those who hold public office. In addition, popular-based political processes would ensure the involvement of all including in particular women and youth in the development efforts. We accordingly recommit ourselves to the further democratisation of our societies and to the consolidation of democratic institutions in our countries. We reaffirm the right of our countries to determine, in all sovereignty, their system of democracy on the basis of their socio-cultural values, taking into account the realities of each of our countries and the necessity to ensure development and satisfy the basic needs of our peoples. We therefore assert that democracy and development should go together and should be mutually reinforcing.

11. We realize at the same time that the possibilities of achieving the objectives we have set will be constrained as long as an atmosphere of lasting peace and stability does not prevail in Africa. We therefore renew our determination to work together towards the peaceful and speedy resolution of all the conflicts on our continent. The resolution of conflicts will be conducive to the creation of peace and stability in the Continent and will also have the effect of reducing expenditures on defence and security, thus releasing additional resources for socio-economic development. We are equally determined to make renewed efforts to eradicate the root causes of the refugee problem. It is only through the creation of stable conditions that Africa can fully harness its human and material resources and direct them to development.

12. At this crucial juncture when our continent is emerging with difficulty, from a phase in its history, that focused mainly on political liberation and nation building, and is about to embark on a new era laying greater emphasis on economic development, we need to strengthen the Organization of African Unity so that it may also become a viable instrument in the service of Africa's economic development and integration. Consistent with this goal, we rededicate ourselves to the principles and objectives enshrined in its Charter; to our faith in ourselves and to our continent, with greater determination to be masters of our destiny. In this spirit, we reaffirm our commitment to revive the ideals of Pan-Africanism and commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and peoples to maintain and strengthen our unity and solidarity and, to pool our resources and wisdom in order to face the challenges of the decades of the 1990s and beyond, change the bleak socio-economic prospects of our continent and guarantee a better life for all our peoples and future generations yet unborn. These objectives are well within our capabilities. We, therefore, pledge to apply ourselves fully to the achievement of these objectives.

13. The achievement of these objectives will also require an international cooperation and solidarity, as well as fundamental changes in the international economic system. The continuing plummeting of the prices of Africa's commodities, skyrocketing of prices of manufactured goods and the growing burden of external debt and the attendant reverse flow of resources constitute external factors which severely constrain our efforts for economic recovery. The developed countries bear a major responsibility for the transformation of the present inequitable international system. On our part, we will continue to strive for the establishment of a just and equitable international economic system. In this connection, a revitalised Non-Aligned Movement can play a decisive role.

14. We recommit ourselves to strengthen the South-South Cooperation and to play a lead role in this regard. We also wish to express our readiness to work in concert with other countries and regions of the developing world, to reactivate North-South dialogue and cooperation. We do believe that an increasingly inter-dependent world calls for greater international solidarity and that peace and prosperity should be shared for the common good of humanity.

15. We request the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of this Declaration and to take all necessary actions in this respect, in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank and other African and International Institutions. We also request him to ensure the widest possible dissemination of this Declaration and to sensitize African public opinion and the international community on its content.

Addis Ababa - Ethiopia
11 July 1990

AHG/Decl.2 (XXVI)

DECLARATION ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Having discussed the situation in the Middle East and Palestine, views with deep concern the dangers threatening the future of peace and security in the region and the escalation of tension which leads the region to the verge of war as a result of Israel's intransigence and the continued occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories,

The Assembly followed with grave concern the Developments resulting from the Israeli expansionist settlement policy in the process of transfer of Soviet Jews to occupied Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories,

The Assembly considered the process of transfer of Soviet Jews and their illegal settlement in these occupied territories and the measures accompanying it as a prelude to the deportation of the Palestinian people from their homeland, and the confiscation of their properties to accommodate the newly coming Soviet Jews,

The Assembly calls upon the State concerned in this transfer of population in particular, and the International Community in general to put an urgent end to this dangerous process and calls for the guarantee of the Palestinian people's national rights,

Furthermore, the Assembly calls upon the USA to resume the dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization in order to achieve serious progress in the peace process in the Middle East, and reaffirms the necessity of convening the International Conference for Peace under the auspices of the UN with the participation of all concerned parties including the PLO on equal footing.

AHG/Dec.1 (XXVI)

DECISION ON THE SCHEDULING OF THE ORDINARY SESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON A FIXED DATE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Having heard the report of the Secretary-General on his congratulations on the proposal of the principle of holding the Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on a fixed date,

Taking note of the unanimity of agreement on the principle of a fixed date,

Taking note also of the consensus on the date of first Monday of every June as the fixed date for the commencement of the Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

Convinced that a fixed date will facilitate the scheduling of these meetings, in the work programmes of the Heads of State and Government and ensure greater rationalization of the activities of the Organization:

1. DECIDES to adopt the first Monday of June as a fixed date for the holding of the Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU;

2. FURTHER DECIDES that in the event that this date coincides with an important religious holiday observed by many Member States, appropriate date adjustments will be made through consultations.

AHG/Dec.2 (XXVI)

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE CURRENT CHAIRMAN ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CONTACT GROUP ON AFRICA'S EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Current Chairman on the activities of the Contact Group on Africa's Debt Crisis,

1. DECIDES to:

   (a) mandate the Current Chairman to continue with the effort already made and explore all possible avenues for solving Africa's debt crisis;

   (b) renew the mandate of the Contact Group of the Current Chairman on Africa's External Debt Crisis;

   (c) convene a seminar to be attended by experts to evaluate the debt relief measures so far taken to tackle the debt problem and propose new strategies for the implementation of the African Common Position on Africa's Debt Crisis;

   (d) request the Contact Group to prepare and organize the seminar with the support of the joint Secretariat of OAU, ECA, ADB and ACMS.

2. ACCEPTS with appreciation the kind offer of the Government of Uganda to host the seminar;

3. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to H.E. President Hosni Mubarak, the Out-going Chairman of the OAU for his untiring effort to find a lasting solution to Africa's debt crisis.

AHG/Res.190 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Lagos Plan of Action and, more particularly, of the Final Act of Lagos, adopted in April 1980,

Recalling further its Resolutions AHG/Res.161 (XXIII) and AHG/Res.179 (XXV) adopted respectively by the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, as well as other relevant decisions and declarations,

Having considered the conclusions and the recommendations adopted by the OAU Permanent Steering Committee in its Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Ordinary Sessions, on the proposed establishment of the African Economic Community (Doc. AHG/174 (XXVI)):

1. APPROVES the conclusions and recommendations of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth (Doc. CM/1585 (LI)) and Twentieth (Doc. CM/1610 (LII)) Ordinary Sessions of the Permanent Steering Committee endorsed by the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Ordinary Sessions of the Council of Ministers, and, in particular, the principle of merging the OAU and the Community into a single Organization with the Secretariat, in accordance with the policy decisions already taken by the appropriate organs of the Organization;

2. EXPRESSES SATISFACTION with the excellent work done by the Permanent Steering Committee under the supervision of the Current Chairman, in preparing and finalizing the Draft Treaty in accordance with the indicative time-table adopted by the Assembly in July 1989;

3. ENDORSES the decisions of the Fifty-first Ordinary Session of the Council to set up the Ad Hoc Drafting Committee of the Whole to prepare the Draft Treaty and INSTRUCTS the latter to complete its task as soon as possible, so that the final text can be submitted through the Permanent Steering Committee to the Fifty-third session of the Council, for its adoption and signature by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;

4. MANDATES the Current Chairman to undertake the necessary consultations with his peers, with a view to determining the most appropriate time and identifying the conditions necessary for the signing of the Treaty, before or during the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;

5. URGES all Member States to take the necessary measures, through their national press, to alert the African populations to the importance and scope of the proposed establishment of the African Economic Community;

6. REQUESTS the OAU Permanent Steering Committee, with the technical and financial assistance of the OAU, ECA, ADB and UNDP secretariats, to speed up the technical studies in order to identify the operational aspects and modalities for the early take-off of the activities and programmes of the Community, bearing in mind, inter alia:

   (a) the technical, legal, structural and institutional implications of the merger of the OAU with the Community;

   (b) the stages and procedure for the early and gradual establishment of the Community;

   (c) the functional and structural links between the Pan-African Community and Regional Economic Communities;

   (d) the establishment of a Pan-African Assembly.

7. FURTHER REQUESTS the Permanent Steering Committee to continue, with the technical and material assistance of the Joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariats as well as that of appropriate African Organizations, the preparation and finalization of the Protocols. Priority will be given to Protocols that would accelerate the realization of the Community's objectives;

8. FURTHER REQUESTS the OAU Ad Hoc Charter Review Committee to accelerate its work taking into account the relevant provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, with a view to ensuring the gradual realization of the economic and political integration of the Continent;

9. FURTHER REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on the implementation of this resolution.

AHG/Res.191 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE PROCLAMATION OF 1991 AS AFRICAN YEAR OF TOURISM

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Taking note of the activity section of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with tourism sector,

Aware of the need to mobilize the immense untapped tourism resources on the continent so that they can be used effectively for the economic and socio-cultural development of the continent,

Convinced that intra-African tourism constitutes a significant instrument for ensuring understanding among the African peoples, peace and socio-cultural and political integration of the continent,

Aware of the Resolution CMT/2/89/2 on the "African Year of Tourism" adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism, convened in November 1989 under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), requesting the African Heads of State and Government to endorse their recommendations;

1. DECIDES to Proclaim 1991: "AFRICAN YEAR OF TOURISM";

2. CALLS UPON all Member States to closely co-operate in the field of tourism and request the Secretary-General to sensitize and assist them in this endeavour;

3. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA, to lend technical assistance to African Member States to ensure the success of the African year of Tourism in 1991 and to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to its next session.

AHG/Res.192 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE WORLD SUMMIT ON CHILDREN

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Having considered the Declaration on the Rights and the well-being of the African Child (AHG/ST.4 (XVI) Rev.1)) the resolution on the Decade for the African Child and other resolutions on child survival protection and development adopted by the OAU,

Noting with concern the situation of children in the world, particularly in Africa,

Aware that well-being, in general, and good health, in particular, constitute vital factors in the socio-economic development of Africa,

Convinced of the need to protect children who are the future of the continent:

1. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION for the action of the Governments of Mali, Egypt, Canada, Pakistan, Mexico and Sweden in calling for a World Summit for Children to be held at the United Nations in New York, 29-30 September 1990;

2. FURTHER EXPRESSES APPRECIATION for the work of the Planning Committee and the Secretariat services provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

3. CALLS UPON Member States to participate in the World Summit for the Children and to support the adoption and implementation of the decisions, particularly, those aimed at ensuring a more promising and brighter future for children in the 90s;

4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a report to the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

AHG/Res.193 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General, CH/1591 (LII), Part II,

Recalling the relevant OAU resolutions on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, in particular Resolution CM/Res.1152 (XLVIII),

Recalling further the relevant resolutions and decisions of the UN, the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States,

Also recalling the Programme of Action recommended by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven, in Doc./Cttee.7 (Mayotte) Res.1-9 (II), adopted in Moroni in November 1981,

Reiterating the legitimacy of the Comorian Government's claims for the re-integration of the Comorian Island of Mayotte into the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros,

Noting with satisfaction the willingness of the new authorities of Comoros and the French Government to pursue the dialogue, with a view to finding a just solution to the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report contained in Document CM/1591 (LII), Part II;

2. REAFFIRMS the Sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian Island of Mayotte;

3. APPEALS to the French Government to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government, as indicated in the relevant OAU and UN resolutions, those of the Government of Non-Aligned Countries, of the Islamic Conference and of the League of Arab States;

4. REAFFIRMS ITS SOLIDARITY with the Comorian people in their determination to recover their political integrity and defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

5. INVITES the OAU Member States to extend utmost efforts, individually and collectively, in order to inform and sensitize the French and international public opinion about the Comorian Island of Mayotte with a view to inducing the French Government to put an end to this situation;

6. APPEALS to all OAU Member States and the international community to condemn and categorically reject any form of consultation that could be organized by France on the Comorian Island of Mayotte, on the legal international status of the Island, since the referendum for self-determination held on 22 December, remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago;

7. APPEALS FURTHER to all the OAU Member States and to the international community to condemn any initiative that could be taken by France to bring about the participation of the Comorian Island of Mayotte in manifestations at which the island would be distinguished from the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

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8. REQUESTS the Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the OAU General Secretariat to resume the dialogue with the French Authorities to exert further efforts with a view to restoring, as early as possible, the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

9. REQUESTS that the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte remains on the agenda of all the OAU meetings, on those of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States until the Comorian Island of Mayotte is restored to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

10. ALSO REQUESTS the OAU General Secretariat to report to the Council of Ministers at its next Session.

AHG/Res.194 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE REVIEW OF THE CRITERIA FOR GRANTING OAU OBSERVER STATUS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in its 52nd Ordinary Session from 3 to 7 July, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the Criteria for granting OAU Observer Status,

Aware of the importance of the said Criteria,

Considering the need to give a fresh orientation to OAU Observer Status in order to promote and strengthen co-operation between the OAU and the organizations enjoying the said status;

Having observed that some provisions of the said Criteria contain anachronistic expressions which deserve to be updated:

1. ADOPTS the recommendations of the Council of Ministers on the matters;

2. DECIDES to embark on a review of the Criteria for Granting OAU Observer Status (Document (CAB/LEG/117.82));

3. REQUESTS the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters to revise the present Criteria;

4. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to submit a report to the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

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AHG/Res.195 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCES

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Having heard the Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a Committee on Conferences,

Considering that such an organ is necessary in order to ensure the rationalization of the activities and a more efficient utilization of the resources of the Organization:

1. DECIDES to establish a Committee on Conferences composed of all Member States;

2. DECIDES that the Committee on Conferences shall determine the Organization with regard to meetings and in close collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters, adopt the annual schedule of meetings submitted to it by the General Secretariat. In adopting the said schedule, the Committee shall determine the priorities considering the importance of the meetings and resources of the Organization. It shall also follow-up the implementation of the schedule and report to the Council of Ministers;

3. MANDATES the Secretary-General of the OAU to take all necessary actions for the implementation of this resolution.

AHG/Res.196 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 11 July 1990,

Recalling African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and Development adopted by the Twenty-first Session of our Assembly,

Recalling further its Resolutions AHG/Res.185 (XXV) concerning external debt and AHG/Res.187 (XXV) concerning resource flows,

Noting the recent international consensus on the profound and long-term nature of the African Crisis and the way to deal with it, which was manifested at the African Conference held in Maastricht, Netherlands on July 2-4, 1990, calling for continued African efforts to be supported by adequate and sustained external finance,

Further noting with satisfaction the conclusions of the Summit Conference of the Group of 15 on South-South Co-operation held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 1st to the 3rd June 1990,

Noting further that in response to the crisis, and shocks of the 1980s most African Governments have adopted far-reaching adjustment programmes at high social costs for African peoples and governments,

Noting the efforts of the IFIs, the AFDB and the international community to support African recovery, especially the World Bank/AFDB/UNDP initiative on SDA which has come in the last two years as a welcome complement to necessary economic adjustments,

Concerned nevertheless, that the prospects for the 1990s may well be affected by the continuation of:

- unfair international trade practices;
- reverse resource flows to Africa against a background of competing claims for scarce resources; and
- inadequate relief from the excruciating burden of external debt;

and that such factors could threaten African recovery and wreak havoc with the well-being of African populations:

1. CALLS UPON the World Bank and other development partners in the international community to provide all possible support to the resolutions and the conclusions of Africa Conference held from 2 to 4 July 1990 in Maastricht (Netherlands) with a view to creating a global coalition for Africa which would represent a new international partnership for the coming decade, giving due recognition to the long-term nature of the African Crisis;

2. REQUESTS the World Bank to take the lead, along with the African Development Bank in a world-wide effort to mobilize additional concessional resource flows for Africa, including but not limited to:

   (i) a second three-year Special Programme of Assistance for Africa for the period 1991-1993;

   (ii) replenishing the Africa Development Fund (ADF) at levels significantly exceeding the present levels of ADF-5;

   (iii) allocating 50 per cent of IDA-S resources to African countries;

   (iv) developing suitable instrumentalities for the financing needs of the African middle-income countries,

   (v) supplementing the current paucity of private capital flows to Africa;

3. REQUESTS the IFIs along with the African Development Bank, to redouble international efforts at obtaining more far-reaching debt relief including:

   (i) reviewing the Toronto approach with a view to expanding its scope and its coverage to include middle-income countries;

   (ii) extending the World Bank Group's IDA-financed debt-buyback facility to cover more countries;

   (iii) exploring further means of rationalizing debt service, relating it to need and ability to pay (refer to AHG/Res.181 (XXV)).

4. REAFFIRMS the determination of African countries to promote South-South Co-operation through the deepening of consultations and the development of trade among developing countries;

5. REAFFIRMS the will of our Member States and the OAU to work closely with all the parties concerned to ensure that the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations takes adequate cognizance of the special circumstances of African economies that have suffered such profound terms of trade shocks and APPEALS to the other contracting parties to co-operate in this regard;

6. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU to collaborate with the AFDB, ECA and the IFIs in ensuring that adequate actions are taken to promote economic integration in Africa (refer to AHG/Res.179 (XXV)).

AHG/Res.197 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE ADOPTION OF THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON THE RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Recalling Declaration AHG ST.4 (XVI) Rev.1 on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child;

Noting the progress made towards, in the universal vaccination of children,

Inspired by the implementation of the Bamako Initiative and the establishment of the Special Health Fund for Africa,

Conscious of the important place children occupy in our societies and especially the fact that the future of the continent depends on the active forces represented by healthy and well developed children;

Convinced of the need to drastically reduce the rate of infant mortality in Africa through an adequate health policy;

Bearing in mind the importance of the World Summmit on the Child scheduled for New York, 29 - 30 September 1990;

Also bearing in mind the importance of this Summit and the need for high-level representation of the African Continent;

Convinced that Africa, the youngest continent in the world, should spearhead activities in favour of the child;

1. REAFFIRMS its unflinching commitment to the cause of children and other categories of vulnerable persons;

2. DECIDES to adopt the African Charter on the Rights and the Welfare of the Child and to present it to the World Summit on the Child as Africa's contribution to the cause of its children;

3. APPEALS to all Member States to take the necessary measures to implement the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;

4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to present, each year, a report on the activities carried out within the framework of this resolution.

AHG/Res.198 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Having considered the Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, submitted by the Commission's Chairman, Prof. U. O. UMOZURIKE, pursuant to Article 54 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Considering that the respect of Human and Peoples' Rights is a condition and a factor for the development of individuals and peoples:

1. TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION of the Activity Report of the Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and AUTHORIZES that it should be published;

2. ENCOURAGES the Commission to intensify its activities for a better awareness and a wider dissemination of human rights in Africa.

AHG/Res.199 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE MAURITANIA/SENEGAL DISPUTE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

Having heard the report of the outgoing Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President Hosni Mubarak, on the Mauritania/Senegal dispute,

Considering the basic principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling Resolution CM/1217 (L) on the dispute between Mauritania and Senegal,

Taking note of the sustained efforts exerted by H.E. President Hosni Mubarak, in co-operation with the OAU Committee on Mauritania/Senegal dispute, in order to reach a peaceful and lasting settlement of the dispute,

Noting further that Mauritania and Senegal have expressed the will to pursue their negotiations, with a view to arriving at a peaceful settlement of their dispute, and their confidence in the inter-African Ministerial Committee of the OAU in the latter's mediation efforts,

Noting further the determination of the members of the said Committee to carry out the task assigned to them:

1. APPROVES the report of the outgoing Chairman of the Organization of African Unity;

2. CONGRATULATES President Hosni Mubarak and all the Committee Members on their sustained efforts with the view to arriving at a peaceful and lasting settlement of the Mauritania/Senegal dispute;

3. EXPRESSES its satisfaction at the contacts estabished between Mauritania and Senegal and at their determination to maintain these contacts under the auspices of the OAU inter-African Ministerial Committee;

4. RENEWS the mandate of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Mauritania/Senegal dispute, composed of Egypt, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia and Zimbabwe and chaired by Uganda;

5. APPEALS to the two sides to promote a climate of confidence which will lead, as early as possible, to negotiations on the issues which constitute the core of their dispute;

6. REQUESTS the Current Chairman of the OAU to submit a report on the issue to the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads and State and Government.

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AHG/Res.200 (XXVI)

RESOLUTION ON THE CHAD/LIBYA TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July, 1990,

Having heard the report of the OAU Ad hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute,

Considering decision AHG/Dec.108 (XVI) establishing the Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libyan Territorial Dispute,

Considering further Resolution AHG/Res.158 (XXII) reactivating the said Committee,

Considering the basic principles of the OAU Charter,

Recalling the relevant resolutions relating to the settlement of disputes among African States, in particular, resolution AHG/Res.16 (1) on the inviolability of borders inherited from colonialism,

Recalling further the OAU resolutions, decisions and recommendations on the Chad/Libya question,

Also recalling resolution AHG/Res.134 (XXV) on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute,

Noting the laudable efforts deployed by H.E. President El Hadj Omar BONGO in the search for a just and lasting solution to the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute,

Noting further the goodwill of the two parties, Chad and Libya, to settle peacefully, their difference:

1. ADOPTS the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute;

2. COMMENDS President El Hadj Omar BONGO, Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute, particularly, for the laudable efforts he has constantly deployed to find a peaceful and, more especially, a political solution to the dispute and REAFFIRMS its full confidence in him;

3. EXPRESSES SATISFACTION at the signing on 31 August, 1989, in Algiers, of the framework agreement on the peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute between Chad and Libya, as well as the contacts established between the two parties with a view to implementing the said agreement;

4. INVITES the two parties to pursue these contacts in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the difference in the shortest possible time, duly taking into account the issues left in abeyance at the end of the Third Tripartite Meeting in Libreville, and to continue to co-operate closely with the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute;

5. REQUESTS the Chairman of the Committee to report to the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

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# SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

## Emergency assistance to Somalia

## Report of the Secretary-General

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# I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 44/178 of 19 December 1989, entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia", the General Assembly appealed to all States and the competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and urgently to meet the needs identified by the United Nations inter-agency mission to Somalia. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to help Somalia in its emergency and rehabilitation programme.

2. The Secretary-General, responding to an appeal by the Government of Somalia, in February 1990 launched a six-month assistance programme in the north-western districts of Somalia to provide emergency relief assistance to 140,000 refugees and other beneficiaries. This special measure, known as the Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme became necessary in view of prevailing insecurity in the affected areas. These circumstances prevented the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) from continuing humanitarian assistance to refugees because standard operational requirements governing the provision of such assistance could not be met. The suspension of the regular programmes of UNHCR and WFP became effective in October 1989. Both agencies stressed that humanitarian assistance to refugees in the affected district would be resumed as soon as conditions allowed.

3. The Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme represented an exceptional humanitarian initiative undertaken by the Secretary-General, on the understanding that the Programme would be of limited duration. Under the Programme, 2,000 metric tons of food aid were to be provided each month to 140,000 refugees and other beneficiaries. UNHCR and WFP were requested to use their good offices with donors to obtain the necessary resources. The Government of Somalia, assisted by a non-governmental organization, ELU/CARE, undertook the distribution of relief assistance.

4. Independently from the Emergency Programme, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in conformity with its mandate and providing that its customary operating criteria would be met, envisaged, at the close of the Programme, to expand its normal humanitarian programmes for internally displaced persons to include refugees. This expanded ICRC programme would be undertaken without prejudice to the UNHCR mandate and would continue until such time as conditions allowed the United Nations system to resume normal humanitarian assistance in the region. The Somali authorities and ICRC had already commenced discussion on the necessary operational arrangements.

5. Additionally, ICRC had assisted in the implementation of a repatriation programme for Ethiopian refugees under the aegis of a tripartite commission consisting of Ethiopia, Somalia and UNHCR. ICRC had agreed to assist the programme in its initial stages, inter alia, by registering the identity of the first contingent of 2,400 refugees already cleared by the tripartite commission, as well as by ascertaining their willingness for voluntary repatriation. Moreover, ICRC

was prepared to arrange cross-border transportation with the agreement of all parties concerned.

6. During the period under review, four distinct programmes were implemented in north-west Somalia to meet the humanitarian needs of the population:

(a) The Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme described above. This ended on 31 August 1990. During its period of operation, the Programme encountered serious difficulties in delivering food supplies to the intended beneficiaries. Relief convoys were frequently attacked and numerous casualties were suffered by personnel accompanying them. Moreover, because of prevailing conditions, it was not possible to have access to areas of need nor was it possible to institute minimum monitoring arrangements.

(b) A refugee repatriation programme under tripartite operational arrangements. This programme has not progressed at the rate and on the scale originally envisaged. However, it is hoped that the repatriation process will be intensified following a recent agreement between UNHCR and the Government of Somalia on the question of registration procedures.

(c) An assistance programme launched in February 1989 to assist people displaced by the conflict and to help in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of towns and villages destroyed by civil strife. Unfortunately, little donor support has been forthcoming. This is attributable in part to the fact that donors are reluctant to provide resources for reconstruction activities while conditions remain unsettled and in part to concerns relating to human rights problems and the wish to see real progress towards national reconciliation.

(d) An ICRC programme of medical and emergency nutritional assistance currently in operation to meet the needs of war-affected persons in the area.

7. United Nations relief activities in the affected areas are presently limited to Berbera and to areas in and around Borama. While it is recognized that other parts of the north-western districts require relief assistance, such assistance will not be possible until the requisite relief mechanisms for delivery, distribution and monitoring are established. As in other emergency situations requiring United Nations humanitarian operations, the following principles will need to be incorporated in any new programme for the affected districts:

(a) That relief be provided to all in need, regardless of location;

(b) That safe access corridors for the delivery of relief supplies be identified and agreed by all parties;

(c) That neutral relief convoys are mounted under United Nations supervision from loading to delivery points, with the United Nations acting as guarantor of the integrity and purely humanitarian cargo of the convoys;

(d) That the distribution of relief takes place under the supervision of United Nations staff in order to ensure impartiality and fairness.

8. Such assistance would be available in the north-western districts not only to refugees but also to the war-affected displaced civilian population and to the severely affected communities whose regular supply routes for food and other essential needs have been severed by the conflict.

9. The Government of Somalia has been advised to continue its current discussions with the appropriate international agencies with a view to developing a new programme that would meet the special circumstances prevailing in the area.

## II. ACTION TAKEN TO EXTEND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

### A. Responses received from Member States

#### Australia

In response to resolution 43/206 on 20 December 1988 and the subsequent Economic and Social Council decision 1989/111 of 22 May 1989, Australia in June contributed $A 165,000 to the ICRC emergency appeal for persons affected by the conflict in northern Somalia.

#### Finland

1. Finland has undertaken the following endeavours in response to General Assembly resolution 44/178.

2. During the current year, the Government of Finland has granted emergency aid to Somalia at a value of Fmk 800,000 cash. This has been channelled through the Finnish Red Cross and ICRC.

3. A further Fmk 3 million has been granted for aid-in-kind to be channelled through the Finnish Red Cross and ICRC. The aid-in-kind is intended for five African countries (Angola, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda). Further medical aid is also being considered and details are being worked out at the moment.

4. In the area of refugee assistance, Finland will assist UNHCR activities in Somalia to provide assistance for the Ethiopian refugees. On the one hand, the programme attempts to assist the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees and, on the other, to ease the integration into society of those Ethiopians who decide to stay permanently in Somalia. At the moment the Finnish authorities are considering a grant of Fmk 2 million cash to support the UNHCR programme for Ethiopian refugees in Somalia.

#### Italy

During recent months, the Italian Development Corporation has sponsored the following emergency interventions in favour of the population of north Somalia:

(a) Contribution of 1 billion lire to WFP for the dispatch of rice from Thailand through a South-South operation;

(b) Contribution of 500 million lire to ICRC for the forwarding of drugs and first aid materials;

(c) Contribution of SwF 1,186,000 to ICRC for the purchase of 40 trucks.

2. At present, Italy is also negotiating a donation of food aid for a total value of 1.5 billion lire.

Sweden

1. The Government of Sweden has during the present fiscal year allocated SKr 5 million to the UNHCR programme for repatriation of Ethiopian refugees in Somalia. This contribution is part of the supplementary financial support that the Government has allocated to UNHCR by a decision made public on 29 May 1990.

2. Sweden also supports emergency activities in Somalia through its general contributions to the various United Nations agencies and to ICRC.

## B. Action taken by the United Nations system

### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. On 20 June 1989, FAO approved the expansion of an emergency food aid operation for Ethiopian refugees. The new allocation was for the provision of 2,072 tonnes of pulses and 1,463 tonnes of vegetable oil for the remainder of 1989 for 400,000 refugees, at a total cost of $US 2,693,698 from WFP resources.

2. In response to a request from the Government of Somalia, FAO provided technical assistance, with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funds, for the provision of maize, sesame and cowpea seeds to farmers in Sablale and Kurtunwarei districts, where crops and seed stocks were lost when the lower Shabelle river flooded. Arrangements were made in the country for FAO assistance for the procurement, treatment, certification and distribution of seeds from other regions. Subsequently, FAO approved an allocation, from FAO Technical Co-operation Programme funds, of an additional $US 70,000 for cowpea seeds. As a result of these interventions, it was possible for around 3,000 families to cultivate 90-95 per cent of the area normally cultivated. Thus disaster was averted and recovery ensued.

3. For the period July to December 1989, FAO provided the services of a consultant who assisted the Government in large-scale surveys and control operations against desert locusts, and provided on-the-spot training to national staff. During the same period, FAO procured 10 radio transceivers and a four-wheel drive vehicle for locust control and related activities. The consultant and the equipment were provided with UNDP funds.

4. Over the years, FAO has participated in a number of assessment missions in Somalia related to emergencies and the evaluation of the food and agriculture sectors following droughts, floods, pest outbreaks and civil strife. Fielding of another assessment mission is under consideration in the context of the food security assistance programme, of which disaster preparedness is a component.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

5. UNIDO continues its efforts to help Somalia in its rehabilitation programme. The ongoing technical assistance programme is oriented mainly towards improvement of management and production capacity of selected industries.

6. In accordance with the emergency needs of Somalia, UNIDO will attempt to intensify its assistance to the development of the industrial sector of Somalia and appeal to available funds (e.g. those reserved for least developed countries) in order to respond to eventual new requests for assistance that may be forthcoming from Somalia.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

7. In keeping with UNESCO's policy regarding rehabilitation programmes in situations of natural disaster and conflict, the Organization could provide non-formal educational expertise and some materials. In addition, should it be appropriate and if funds were made available for the estimated 140,000 refugees, UNESCO could undertake, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies in Somalia, activities such as short training in income-generating skills and educational programmes for adults.

United Nations Children's Fund

8. Prior to the conflict of June 1988, which led to the evacuation of United Nations staff in north-west Somalia, UNICEF had supported a broad area based programme in two regions, north-west and Audal, which have a combined population of 550,000 persons. Activities included primary health care, water and sanitation, essential drugs, education and a project for emergencies. Following the evacuation of Hargeisa, all activities ceased and the supported programme collapsed. During the next 18 months, the conflicts continued, driving refugees and displaced war affected populations to the relative security of Borama town and Audal region. UNICEF's role within the Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme was to assist in restoring basic services essential to the welfare of all populations of women and children. Interventions were made in restoring the Expanded Programme on Immunization, reactivating local primary health care and mother and child health teams, undertaking a nutrition survey in Borama town and Audal region, investigating an upgrading of water facilities and expanding sanitation facilities.

9. Cold chain equipment and the first stock of vaccines was flown into Borama in April. Primary health care and mother and child health teams began the first round

of vaccinations in the region. With the establishment of a second mother and child health centre in Borama and an outreach strategy, Borama town and Audal region now have some of the highest vaccine coverage figures in Somalia.

10. Mother and child health equipment and essential drugs were airlifted to Borama in early March 1990. Local primary health care and mother and child health teams began providing regular service to resident and displaced populations by mid-month. Since then, mother and child health facilities have doubled and primary health care outreach work is regularly piggy-backed onto outreach schedules of the Expanded Programme on Immunization throughout the region.

11. A nutrition survey to determine the nutritional status of the Borama and Audal resident and displaced populations was undertaken in April, with mapping of Borama town and surveying of all local populations. While initial nutritional status results are satisfactory, crop failure, if it occurs, may seriously affect vulnerable groups.

12. An investigation of the Borama town water supply indicates that almost all populations, including refugees, depend on boreholes 5 kilometres north of the town. Although a total of eight wells were drilled (pump test capacity 316 $m^3$ per hour), only three are in use. Two wells provide water to refugee populations while the third is used for Borama residents. Almost all water for residents and displaced persons is trucked to town and sold by the barrel. The feasibility of completing the original Chinese project of piping water to Borama was assessed.

13. At the request of the local government, UNICEF assisted in drafting two community-based sanitation projects for the displaced areas and Borama town. Building of communal latrines, bathing units (partly financed and wholly maintained by residents) and a municipal refuse and dry waste disposal programme have the strong backing of the local government and populations.

14. Following a monitoring mission scheduled for late May 1990, UNICEF will draft, local conditions permitting, a long-term plan of action to support and expand the existing programme. Staff is currently being recruited for the programme. It is anticipated that the current activities will eventually become part of the normal UNICEF country programme of support to Somalia.

## United Nations Development Programme

15. UNDP has played a major role in co-ordinating the efforts of the United Nations system to help Somalia in the formulation and implementation of its emergency and rehabilitation programme. In response to the appeal launched by the Government of Somalia in September 1989, UNDP has actively supported the Government's efforts in the preparation and launching of the Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme designed to provide renewed assistance to the refugees in Somalia. This six-month interim programme began its operations in February 1990.

16. The Resident Co-ordinator, with the support of a small Emergency Unit established within the UNDP field office, has been requested by the

Secretary-General to assume the co-ordination of the efforts of the United Nations system towards the implementation of this Programme. To that end, a task force chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative and Resident Co-ordinator was established in Mogadishu, comprising representatives of UNHCR, WFP, ELU/CARE and UNDP. The task force has been working in tandem with the government co-ordinating institutions with a view to ensuring a timely and efficient implementation of the Programme. While the specific components will be implemented directly by the concerned agencies, UNDP will be responsible for the co-ordination of the efforts of the United Nations system and will also assist the Government in co-ordinating the response of the international community. The Emergency Unit will assist in needs assessment, the design of emergency-related programmes and the collection of information on actual programme implementation.

17. UNDP has also benefited from the financial support from Canada and the United States of America in ensuring the availability, for an initial period of three months, of an aircraft, which is considered to be an essential element for the success of relief operations. It is expected that additional funding could be mobilized to ensure the extension of the aircraft operations throughout the duration of the interim emergency programme.

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

18. A senior UNDRO relief co-ordination officer participated in the United Nations inter-agency assessment mission in Somalia from 25 February to 12 March 1989. The purpose of this multi-agency mission was to assess priority humanitarian needs as a basis for mobilizing international assistance in a complex emergency involving over 1 million people. The mission report (A/44/261, annex) outlined a $US 19.4 million programme of emergency assistance to Somalia, including the rehabilitation of water systems, basic health care, hospitals and other essential services in the affected areas. People already suffering from malnutrition and vulnerable to lung infections were living in precarious conditions in makeshift shelter. The cargo, transported to Berbera by the UNDRO-chartered B-707, was subsequently shuttled to Borama by the United Nations light aircraft stationed in Somalia. Within Somalia, UNDRO made available the B-707 to fly lubricants and spare parts urgently needed in Berbera, within the framework of the Secretary-General's Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme of assistance to refugees. These supplies were available in Mogadishu, but, owing to security problems, it was not possible to move them to the north by road. The total cost of the airlift, including relief supplies and air transport, amounted to approximately $US 180,000, covered by the Governments of Italy and Norway.

19. In mid-April 1990, Somalia suffered from significant flooding in the Shabelle river region near Jawhar (5,500 hectares of farmland damaged), and Kurtunwarei (1,300 hectares with 6,500 families affected). The Somalian settlement development agency and local authorities tried to drain flood waters from the farming areas into a natural depression nearby. However, the flooding continued and the river banks were not accessible. The Government of Somalia immediately declared disaster status in the two provinces and, in May 1990, requested, through the UNDRO representative in the country, the services of UNDRO flood mitigation experts to

undertake a mission in the high-risk region to advise on related problems and on the draining of areas then still flooded. In response to this request, UNDRO identified several specialists with the required expertise and began preparations to mount the mission.

## World Health Organization

20. A national emergency preparedness and response plan for the health sector was formulated and duly approved by the Ministry of Health. As a result, the Ministry of Health has established an emergency preparedness and response unit within the Ministry. A chief for this unit has been nominated and his terms of reference have been prepared.

21. Two national staff from the health sector attended an international course on health emergency preparedness and response in June 1989 at the WHO Pan-African Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response at Addis Ababa.

22. During the malaria epidemic that occurred in the north-west of the country in May 1989, a WHO inter-country malaria advisory team visited the area and a second team, from the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, visited Berbera. Spraying and mass drug administration were recommended, together with the immediate provision of food.

23. A basic minimum needs programme started in Somalia in mid-1988, with the support of all government sectors, the communities concerned and the United Nations agencies. The funds for the various projects under the programme, which were generated by the communities concerned, were supplemented by a loan provided by WHO. In addition, a joint WHO/UNDP mission carried out a situation analysis in four countries of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, including Somalia, leading to the formulation of a regional project for the implementation of the basic minimum needs approach in these countries.

## Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

24. At the request of the Secretary-General, UNHCR participated in the March 1989 inter-agency mission on emergency assistance to displaced persons in the north-west. As the population clearly falls outside the UNHCR mandate, the purpose of participation was essentially to ensure co-ordination and consistency in principles governing assistance to refugees and displaced persons. Since resolution 44/178 focuses on assistance for displaced persons, UNHCR has no specific activity to report in the context of that resolution. When conditions permit the repatriation of Somali refugees presently in Ethiopia, UNHCR will endeavour, in accordance with its mandate, to assist in their return to and rehabilitation in north-west Somalia.

25. It is worth recalling that the UNHCR programme in north-west Somalia was seriously disturbed following the events of May 1988 which led to very limited monitoring of humanitarian assistance, as well as to some refugees bearing arms in

the camps in the Hargeisa area and becoming party to the conflict. After extensive discussions, in early 1989, UNHCR, WFP and the Government of Somalia agreed to continue food rations for a fixed period, during which time the civilian population in the camps would be re-registered and assisted to relocate to jointly selected sites outside the conflict zones. In March 1989, re-registration was successfully completed in four camps only, yielding a total figure one third as large as the previous planning figure. In spite of arrangements made by UNHCR, the relocation proved not to be feasible.

26. At the end of August 1989, UNHCR and WFP informed the Government that under the prevailing circumstances in the north-west they had no option but to suspend assistance temporarily. Subsequently, the Secretary-General approached ICRC about formulating a humanitarian assistance programme for the civilian population in the north-west, including the refugees. ICRC expressed its readiness to explore avenues for an expanded presence, provided that its normal conditions for operating were upheld. It was acknowledged that six months would be needed before an expanded ICRC programme could become operational. UNHCR and WFP responded favourably to the Secretary-General's request to participate, on a good offices basis, in the Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme. The Secretary-General designated the United Nations Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations as his special representative on all matters concerning the programme, and a task force was established, consisting of UNDP, UNHCR, WFP and ELU/CARE. Once the implementation modalities were agreed upon with the Government and the food resources mobilized, the Emergency Programme began in mid-February 1990. In practice, UNHCR good offices has involved the deployment of ELU/CARE logistics facilities and personnel for the port clearance, internal transport and distribution of some 8,000 metric tons of food. Approximately $750,000 in funds budgeted under the general programme have been advanced to the Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme.

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